INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. 12-2 (48-36). Friday, similar. LONDON: V. foggy. Temp. 8-3 (46-37). Friday, sun-showers. CHANNEL: slight becoming mod-ERE: Thursday, rain; Temp. 17-11 (62-W YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 12-2

NATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	30 B.Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	15 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
India	Rs 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	80.35
Israel	T.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D

29,164 PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1976 Established 1887

Carter Elected by Whisker

Ford Concedes, Congratulates Him

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter won the U.S. presidential election, narrowly defeating President Ford by sweeping his native South and adding enough Northern industrial states to give him a bare electoral-vote majority by early this morning.

Mr. Carter proclaimed victory in Atlanta at 4 a.m., after the tension of a long count and a close race, saying:

"I pray that I can live up to your confidence and never disappoint you."

He praised President Ford as a formidable opponent and "a good and decent man."

Mr. Carter, a former governor of Georgia, won the presidency with a 3-per-cent lead in the popular vote, and with at least 272 electoral votes in his column.

Mr. Ford, who had gone to bed early at the White House, suffering from hoarseness and exhaustion from the campaign, acknowledged Mr. Carter's victory shortly after noon with a "Dear Jimmy" telegram pledging a smooth transition of power.

"Although there will continue to be disagreements over the best means to use in pursuing our goals," Mr. Ford told Mr. Carter, "I want to assure you that you will have my complete and wholehearted support as you take the oath of office this January."

Mr. Ford's message to the victor was read for the hoarse President by his wife, Betty, to reporters in the White House press room. Behind them stood other members of the family. All appeared composed, although daughter Susan had tears in her eyes.

"It is apparent now that you have won our long and intense struggle for the presidency," Mr. Ford's telegram said. "I congratulate you on your victory."

Wisconsin, Mississippi

Mr. Carter had surpassed the 270 votes needed for victory in the Electoral College with triumphs in Wisconsin and Mississippi. Mr. Ford had 235 electoral votes.

Two states, Oregon and Ohio, remained close late today, although Mr. Carter held leads in both. Final unofficial returns in Ohio—minus the uncounted absentee ballots—gave Mr. Carter 1,999,481 votes to Mr. Ford's 1,991,881. In Oregon, with 99 per cent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Carter had 476,318 votes to Mr. Ford's 475,661.

Ohio has 25 electoral votes and Oregon has 6.

Even if Mr. Ford carried the two states, Mr. Carter—with 272 electoral votes—would be the next President.

The popular-vote totals from 99 per cent of the nation's precincts gave Mr. Carter 40,134,141 and Mr. Ford 38,396,355.

'Battleground' States

Three of the closely contested "battleground" states—New York, Pennsylvania and Texas—slipped into Mr. Carter's column shortly after midnight. Mr. Carter lost New Jersey, Illinois, California and Michigan, Mr. Ford's home state.

New York teetered between the rivals for hours, contrary to all expectations, before delivering a small majority to Mr. Carter—a majority that gave the Democrat 41 electoral votes.

All 25,000 voting machines in New York had been ordered impounded today by State Supreme Court Justice Edward Conway. Acting at the request of state Republican officials, with the approval of White House officials, he said the closeness of the vote made the impoundement necessary. But later, state Republicans withdrew their demands.

Mr. Ford, the nation's first appointive President, was the first incumbent to lose a presidential election since Herbert Hoover in 1932.

Outpouring Noted

Although the President dominated the Plains and Mountain Regions, he lost several middle-sized states he had counted upon. Among them were Louisiana and Mississippi on the Gulf Coast, and Wisconsin, which went to the Democrats for only the second time in a quarter-century as the result of an outpouring of votes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press.

President-elect Jimmy Carter, his wife Rosalynn, and their 8-year-old daughter Amy waving to crowd in Atlanta.

President Vows to Cooperate

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (IHT).—Gerald Ford, the first incumbent President since Herbert Hoover to be denied a return to office, sadly thanked his millions of supporters today, then pledged his full cooperation with President-elect Jimmy Carter to insure a smooth transfer of power.

Plagued by a sore throat that prevented his making a fuller statement personally, Mr. Ford, accompanied by his wife, Betty, and their children, came to the White House press room this morning to "express on a personal basis my appreciation and that of my family for the friendship that all of us have had..."

Their daughter, Susan, was near tears as Mrs. Ford, smiling despite the gloom that beset the White House, read the President's statement conceding the hard-fought election.

"The President," said Mrs. Ford, "asked me to tell you that he telephoned personally President-elect Carter a short time ago and congratulated him on his victory.

"He also wants to thank all those thousands of people who worked so hard on his behalf and the millions who supported him with their votes. It has been the greatest honor of my husband's life to serve his fellow Americans during two of the most difficult years in the nation's history."

Mr. Ford, she said, "urges all Americans to join him in giving your united support to President-elect Carter as he prepares to assume his responsibilities."

Then, as the President who took office after what he called

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The Vote

President

	Pct.	*Pop. Vote	**Electoral
Carter	51	40,134,141	272
Ford	48	38,396,355	235

*Based on 99 per cent of the nation's voting precincts.

**Still undecided are Ohio and Oregon, with a total of 31 electoral votes. Each lacks 1 per cent of the precincts in the state.

Senate

(33 seats at stake)

	Republicans	Democrats
Elected	11	21
Holdovers	27	40
New Senate	38	62
Net Change	0	0

Sen. Harry Byrd is an independent but votes with the Democrats in organizing the Senate.

House

	Republicans	Democrats
New	142	288
	(5 seats indecided)	
Old	145	286
	(4 vacancies)	

Governors

(14 seats at stake)

	Republicans	Democrats
Elected	5	9
Holdovers	7	28
	(plus one independent)	
New Lineup	12	37
Net Change	—1	+1

Georgian Hailed by Home Folks

By Helen Dewar

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 3 (WP).—There had been bigger crowds, more brass bands and louder cheers, but Jimmy Carter had rarely looked more proud—or more deeply moved.

The 39th President-elect of the United States returned here at dawn today and the turnout of his friends, neighbors and well-wishers brought tears.

"I came all the way through 22 months," Mr. Carter began, "and I didn't get choked up until I..."

His voice broke, he hugged his wife Rosalynn and both of them wept as 300 townspeople, gathered before Plains railroad depot to welcome the Carters, cheered and shouted their names.

Speak Warmly

Standing on the platform of the old depot, now used as Carter campaign headquarters, Mr. Carter spoke warmly to the people whose support and help, he said, had sustained him in the long struggle for the Democratic nomination and then yesterday's election.

Mr. Carter said: "I see the sun rising on a beautiful new day, a beautiful new spirit in this country, a beautiful new commitment to the future, and I feel good about it. I love every one of you."

He thanked the band and the choir. Then, with the now-familiar wide grin, he said: "I told you I didn't intend to lose."

Some 3 1/2 hours earlier, at 3:28 a.m., Mr. Carter watched in an Atlanta hotel room as television network projections pushed him over the 270 electoral vote total needed to clinch the presidential election. Then he leaped from his chair, clapped his hands and shouted, "All right!"

Whooped and Hugged

With that signal, his family and staff whooped and hugged and kissed in joy and excitement and some 20,000 Carter boosters who had gathered in a nearby arena to await election results screamed, danced and sang "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Mr. Carter, the first Southerner in more than a century to win the presidency and the first man to defeat an incumbent president since 1932, went to the arena and predicted "a new spirit of unity in the nation."

"I want to congratulate the toughest and most formidable opponent that anyone could possibly have, President Gerald Ford," Mr. Carter told his audience.

"As I've said many times

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan on '80: Maybe Yes, Maybe No

...OS ANGELES, Nov. 3 ...FP).—Ronald Reagan, who ...e close to being Jimmy ...ter's Republican opponent, ...s he "would not rule out ...l wouldn't rule in" another ... for the presidency in 1980. ...r. Reagan voted with his ...e, Nancy, near his home ...e yesterday.

...ooking tanned and relaxed, ...65-year-old former gover... and movie star was asked ...ether he felt bitter at not ...ng the Republican presiden... candidate after nearly ...sting the nomination from ... Ford.

...No, I'm at peace with the ...rld," he replied.

...sked what effect the out... ...e of the presidential elec... ... would have on him, he ..., "None at all. Regardless ...the outcome I intend to go ... on a campaign to use the ...ublican platform to reach ...ew majority out there for ... GOP."

Environmentalists Lose on Tight Safety Bids

Six States' Voters Reject A-Plant Curbs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—In referenda yesterday, environmentalists suffered a setback in their efforts to impose strict safety controls on nuclear power plants, but they fared better in their campaign to cut down the use of nonreturnable bottles and cans.

Proposals that would have limited nuclear development, generally by requiring stringent safety measures and compensation for accidents, were defeated easily in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Ohio, Arizona and Montana, where opponents had spent heavily.

Supporters of the measures claimed that the proposals were justified by the hazards posed by nuclear power. Opponents said that the measures would hamper nuclear development and lead to electricity shortages. A similar anti-nuclear measure was defeated in California in June.

In Washington, the vote was 63 per cent against to only 38 per cent for. In Oregon, the vote was 58 to 42 against; in Colorado and Arizona, it was 70 to 30 against; in Ohio, it was 68 to 32 against and in Montana, it was 60 to 40 against.

Measures designed to ban or at least require deposits on most nonreturnable beverage containers were approved in Maine, by 58 per cent to 42 per cent, and in Michigan, by 63 per cent to 37 per cent. A similar measure in Colorado was defeated, 58 per cent to 32 per cent.

In Massachusetts, opponents spent more than $1 million to try to defeat the proposal banning pull-tab cans and requiring deposits on other beverage containers. Early today, with almost a million votes counted, there were only 5,000 votes separating the two sides.

Similar measures already are law in Oregon and Vermont. Supporters claim that the bans save raw materials, cut costs and reduce litter.

In other referenda:

- New Jersey voters approved a plan to allow casino gambling in Atlantic City. A proposal to permit gambling in communities which desire it was defeated two years ago, but the Atlantic City proposal won this year by 56 to 44 per cent.
- California voters rejected a proposal to legalize greyhound racing as a means of providing funds for tax relief. Opponents had said the plan would enable organized crime to move in. The measure was rejected by a vote of 75 to 25 per cent.
- A proposal to ban handguns in Massachusetts, prohibiting both the sale and the ownership of the weapons, was defeated. The vote was 71 per cent to 29 per cent.
- A farm-labor initiative designed to guarantee long-ranging funding for union representation elections among agricultural workers was defeated in California by a vote of 61 to 39 per cent. Growers had said the measure was a threat to property rights, and opponents said the defeat was a setback for Gov. Edmund Brown jr.

In Washington, Carl Walske, president of the Atomic Industrial Forum, said: "More than 20 per cent of the U.S. population has had the opportunity to vote on the need for nuclear energy this year, and they have affirmed it by a 2-1 landslide."

No Agreement on Independence Date

...mith Departs After New Geneva Failure

...y Bernard Weinraub

...NEVA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—... Minister Ian Smith of ...dia left Geneva late today ...Salisbury after failing to ... agreement with African ...nalist leaders on fixing a ...of independence under black ...city rule for the territory.

...can't go on sitting here ...ling my thumbs," Mr. Smith ...with anger after a two-hour ...ng with four Rhodesian na...ist leaders and Tyor Rich... Britain's ambassador to the ...d Nations and the chairman ...a Geneva conference on the ...e of Rhodesia.

...hough Mr. Smith is leaving ...legation in Geneva, the ...ture of the 57-year-old Rho... leader was a clear setback ...British efforts to work out ...lement at the conference, ...ed to arrange a transition ...ck majority rule.

...setback was especially ...e because a date of indepen... dence for Rhodesia was initially viewed, by both white and black delegations, as a relatively uncontroversial starting point for the conference. Mr. Richard had apparently seized on the issue as being the only one on which there was any prospect for agreement at this stage.

Upset, Puzzlement

Moreover, Mr. Smith's decision to leave his foreign minister, P.K. van der Byl, in charge of the negotiations has upset the British and even puzzled members of the Rhodesian leader's staff. Mr. van der Byl is a hardliner on racial matters whose derisive public comments about Africans have enraged the nationalists.

Within the last two weeks—since Mr. Richard began his talks with the four nationalist leaders and Mr Smith—there has been no evidence of compromise on the numerous issues that divide both sides. Mr. Smith has voiced anger especially at the slow pace of British negotiations—today was only the second time that the Rhodesian leader has talked with the nationalists—and has emphasized that the conference failed to take up substantive issues dealing with the transition to black majority rule.

"We're here to discuss the Anglo-American proposals," Mr. Smith said, referring to the plan advanced by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and accepted by Mr. Smith: "As yet we haven't managed to get the others around the table to do it."

The so-called Kissinger plan, according to Mr. Smith, calls for the creation of an interim multi-racial government to guide Rhodesia to independence within two years.

The African nationalists want independence on Sept. 1, 1977, but, according to nationalist sources, Mr. Smith has insisted that it would take 23 months to achieve independence. The time is needed, Mr. Smith asserts, to organize a constitutional confer-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

Mrs. Ford reading a statement in which President Ford conceded the election. With them, other family members.

Dollar, U.S. Stocks Drop as Carter Wins

LONDON, Nov. 3 (IHT).—Jimmy Carter's victory over Gerald Ford in the American presidential election caused the dollar to drop fractionally on European markets today while U.S. stocks quoted in Europe fell by up to one dollar.

In New York, stock prices dropped sharply in early trading, the Dow Jones industrial average falling about 15 points. But the decline failed to develop, and the Dow average closed at down 9.56.

The New House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—All 435 members of the House of Representatives were elected yesterday. Number more than one name appears under a district, final result was not available. Incumbents are indicated (I).

ALABAMA
1. Edwards, R (I) 2. Dickinson, D (I) 3. Nichols, D (I) 4. Bevill, D (I) 5. Flippo, D 6. Buchanan, R (I) 7. Flowers, D (I)

ALASKA
AL: Young, R (I)

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes, R (I) 2. Udall, D (I) 3. Stump, D 4. Rudd, R

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander, D (I) 2. Tucker, D 3. Hammerschmidt, R (I) 4. Thornton, D (I)

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson, D (I) 2. Clausen, R (I) 3. Moss, D (I) 4. Leggett, D (I) 5. Burton, D (I) 6. Burton, D (I) 7. Miller, D (I) 8. Dellums, D (I) 9. Stark, D (I) 10. Edwards, D (I) 11. Ryan, D (I) 12. McCloskey, R (I) 13. Mineta, D (I) 14. McFall, D (I) 15. Sisk, D (I) 16. Panetta, D 17. Krebs, D (I) 18. Ketchum, R (I) 19. Lagomarsino, R (I) 20. Goldwater, R (I) 21. Corman, D (I) 22. Moorhead, R (I) 23. Beilenson, D 24. Waxman, D (I) 25. Roybal, D (I) 26. Rousselot, R (I) 27. Dornan, R 28. Burke, D (I) 29. Hawkins, D (I) 30. Danielson, D (I) 31. Wilson, D (I) 32. Anderson, D (I) 33. Clawson, R (I) 34. Hannaford, D (I) 35. Lloyd, D (I) 36. Brown, D (I) 37. Pettis, R (I) 38. Patterson, D (I) 39. Wiggins, R (I) 40. Badham, R 41. Wilson, R (I) 42. Van Deerlin, D (I) 43. Burgener, R (I)

COLORADO
1. Schroeder, D (I) 2. Scott, R Wirth, D (I) 3. Evans, D (I) 4. Johnson, R (I) 5. Armstrong, R (I)

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter, D (I) 2. Dodd, D (I) 3. Giaimo, D (I) 4. McKinney, R (I) 5. Sarasin, R (I) 6. Moffett, D (I)

DELAWARE
AL: Evans R

DIST. of COL.
AL: Fauntroy, D

FLORIDA
1. Sikes, D (I) 2. Fuqua, D (I) 3. Bennett, D (I) 4. Chappell, D (I) 5. Kelly, R (I) 6. Young, R (I) 7. Gibbons, D (I) 8. Ireland, D 9. Frey, R (I) 10. Bafalis, R (I) 11. Rogers, D (I) 12. Burke, R (I) 13. Lehman, D (I) 14. Pepper, D (I) 15. Fascell, D (I)

GEORGIA
1. Ginn, D (I) 2. Mathis, D (I) 3. Brinkley, D (I) 4. Levitas, D (I) 5. Young, D (I) 6. Flynt, D (I) 7. McDonald, D (I) 8. Evans, D 9. Jenkins, D 10. Barnard, D

HAWAII
1. Heftel, D 2. Akaka, D

IDAHO
1. Symms, R 2. Hansen, R

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe, D (I) 2. Murphy, D (I) 3. Russo, D (I) 4. Derwinski, R (I) 5. Fary, D (I) 6. Hyde, R (I) 7. Collins, D (I) 8. Rostenkowski, D (I) 9. Yates, D (I) 10. Young, R Mikva, D (I) 11. Annunzio, D (I) 12. Crane, R (I) 13. McClory, R (I) 14. Erlenborn, R (I) 15. Corcoran, R 16. Anderson, R (I) 17. O'Brien, R (I) 18. Michel, R (I) 19. Railsback, R (I) 20. Findley, R (I) 21. Madigan, R (I) 22. Shipley, D (I) 23. Price, D (I) 24. Simon, D (I)

INDIANA
1. Benjamin, D 2. Fithian, D (I) 3. Brademas, D (I) 4. Quayle, R 5. Hillis, R (I) 6. Evans, D (I) 7. Myers, R (I) 8. Cornwell, D 9. Hamilton, D (I) 10. Sharp, D (I) 11. Jacobs, D (I)

IOWA
1. Leach, R (I) 2. Blouin, D (I) 3. Grassley, R (I) 4. Smith, D (I) 5. Harkin, D (I) 6. Bedell, D (I)

KANSAS
1. Sebelius, R (I) 2. Keys, D (I) 3. Winn, R (I) 4. Glickman, D 5. Skubitz, R (I)

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard, D (I) 2. Batcher, R (I) 3. Mazzoli, D (I) 4. Snyder, R (I) 5. Carter, R (I) 6. Breckinridge, D (I) 7. Perkins, D (I)

LOUISIANA
1. Tonry, D 2. Boggs, D (I) 3. Treen, R (I) 4. Waggonner, D (I) 5. Huckaby, D 6. Moore, R (I) 7. Breaux, R (I) 8. Long, D (I)

MAINE
1. Emery, R (I) 2. Cohen, R (I)

MARYLAND
1. Bauman, R (I) 2. Long, D (I) 3. Mikulski, D 4. Holt, R (I) 5. Spellman, D (I) 6. Byron, D (I) 7. Mitchell, D (I) 8. Steers, R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte, R (I) 2. Boland, D (I) 3. Early, D (I) 4. Drinan, D (I) 5. Tsongas, D (I) 6. Harrington, D (I) 7. Markey, D 8. O'Neill, D (I) 9. Moakley, D (I) 10. Heckler, R (I) 11. Burke, D (I) 12. Studds, D (I)

MICHIGAN
(Rep. 7, Dem. 12)
1. Conyers, D (I) 2. Pierce, D 3. Brown, R (I) Wolpe, D 4. Stockman, R 5. Sawyer, R Vanderveen, D (I) 6. Carr, D (I) 7. Kildee, D 8. Traxler, D (I) 9. Vander Jagt, R (I) 10. Cederberg, R (I) 11. Ruppe, R (I) 12. Bonior, D 13. Diggs, D (I) 14. Nedzi, D (I) 15. Ford, D (I) 16. Dingell, D (I) 17. Brodhead, D (I) 18. Blanchard, D (I) 19. Broomfield, R (I)

MINNESOTA
1. Quie, R (I) 2. Hagedorn, R (I) 3. Frenzel, R (I) 4. Vento, D 5. Fraser, D (I) 6. Nolan, D (I) 7. Bergland, D (I) 8. Oberstar, D (I)

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten, D (I) 2. Bowen, D (I) 3. Montgomery, D (I) 4. Cochran, R (I) 5. Lott, R (I)

MISSOURI
1. Clay, D(I) 2. Young, D 3. Gephardt, D 4. Skelton, D 5. Bolling, D (I) 6. Coleman, R 7. Taylor, R (I) 8. Ichord, D (I) 9. Volkmer, D 10. Burlison, D (I)

MONTANA
1. Baucus, D (I) 2. Marlenee, R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone, R (I) 2. Cavanaugh, D 3. Smith, R (I)

NEVADA
AL. Santini, D (I)

N. HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours, D (I) 2. Cleveland, R (I)

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio, D (I) 2. Hughes, D (I) 3. Howard, D (I) 4. Thompson, D (I) 5. Fenwick, R (I) 6. Forsythe, R (I) 7. Maguire, D (I) 8. Roe, D (I) 9. Hollenbeck, R 10. Rodino, D (I) 11. Minish, D (I) 12. Rinaldo, R (I) 13. Meyner, D (I) 14. Lefante, D 15. Patten, D (I)

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan, R (I) 2. Runnels, D (I)

NEW YORK
1. Pike, D (I) 2. Downey, D (I) 3. Ambro, D (I) 4. Lent, R (I) 5. Wydler, R (I) 6. Wolff, D (I) 7. Addabbo, D-R (I) 8. Rosenthal, D (I) 9. Delaney, D-R (I) 10. Biaggi, D (I) 11. Scheuer, D (I) 12. Chisholm, D (I) 13. Solarz, D (I) 14. Richmond, D (I) 15. Zeferetti, D (I) 16. Holtzman, D (I) 17. Murphy, D (I) 18. Koch, D (I) 19. Rangel, D-R (I) 20. Weiss, D 21. Badillo, D (I) 22. Bingham, D (I) 23. Caputo, R 24. Ottinger, D (I) 25. Fish, R (I) 26. Gilman, R (I) 27. McHugh, D (I) 28. Stratton, D (I) 29. Pattison, D (I) 30. McEwen, R (I) 31. Mitchell, R (I) 32. Hanley, D (I) 33. Walsh, R (I) 34. Horton, R (I) 35. Conable, R (I) 36. Lafalce, D (I) 37. Nowak, D (I) 38. Kemp, R (I) 39. Lundine, D (I)

N. CAROLINA
1. Jones, D (I) 2. Fountain, D (I) 3. Whitley, D 4. Andrews, D (I) 5. Neal, D (I) 6. Preyer, D (I) 7. Rose, D (I) 8. Hefner, D (I) 9. Martin, R (I) 10. Broyhill, R (I) 11. Gudger, D

NORTH DAKOTA
AL. Mark Andrews, R (I)

OHIO
1. Gradison, R (I) 2. Luken, D 3. Whalen, R (I) 4. Guyer, R (I) 5. Latta, R (I) 6. Harsha, R (I) 7. Brown, R (I) 8. Kindness, R (I) 9. Ashley, D. (I) 10. Miller, R (I) 11. Stanton, R (I) 12. Devine, R (I) 13. Pease, D 14. Seiberling, D (I) 15. Wylie, R (I) 16. Regula, R (I) 17. Ashbrook, R (I) 18. Applegate, D 19. Carney, D (I) 20. Oakar, D 21. Stokes, D (I) 22. Vanik, D (I) 23. Mottl, D (I)

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones, D (I) 2. Risenhoover D (I) 3. Watkins, D 4. Steed, D (I) 5. Edwards, R 6. English, D (I)

OREGON
1. Aucoin, D (I) 2. Ullman, D (I) 3. Duncan, D (I) 4. Weaver, D (I)

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, D 2. Nix, D (I) 3. Lederer, D 4. Eilberg, D (I) 5. Schulze, R (I) 6. Yatron, D (I) 7. Edgar, D (I) 8. Kostmayer, D 9. Shuster, R (I) 10. McDade, R (I) 11. Flood, D (I) 12. Murtha, D (I) 13. Coughlin, R (I) 14. Moorhead, D (I) 15. Rooney, D (I) 16. Walker, R 17. Ertel, D 18. Walgren, D 19. Goodling, R (I) 20. Gaydos, D (I) 21. Dent, D (I) 22. Murphy, D 23. Ammerman, D 24. Marks, R 25. Myers, R (I)

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain, D (I) 2. Beard, D (I)

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Mendel Davis, D (I) 2. Spence, R (I) 3. Derrick, D (I) 4. Mann, D (I) 5. Holland, D (I) 6. Kenrette, D (I)

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler, R (I) 2. Abdnor, R (I)

TENNESSEE
1. Quillan, R (I) 2. Duncan, R (I) 3. Lloyd, D (I) 4. Gore, D 5. Allen, D (I) 6. Beard, R (I) 7. Jones, D (I) 8. Ford, D (I)

TEXAS
1. Hall, D (I) 2. Wilson, D (I) 3. Collins, R (I) 4. Roberts, D (I) 5. Mattox, D 6. Ateague, D (I) 7. Archer, R (I) 8. Eckhardt, D (I) 9. Brooks, D (I) 10. Pickle, D (I) 11. Poage, D (I) 12. Wright, D (I) 13. Hightower, D (I) 14. Young, D (I) 15. La Garza, D (I) 16. White, D (I) 17. Burleson, D (I) 18. Jordan, D (I) 19. Mahon, D (I) 20. Gonzalez, D (I) 21. Krueger, D (I) 22. Paul, R (I) Gammage, D 23. Kazen, D (I) 24. Milford, D (I)

UTAH
1. McKay, D (I) 2. Marriott, R

VERMONT
AL. Jeffords, R (I)

VIRGINIA
1. Trible, R 2. Whitehurst, R (I) 3. Satterfield, D (I) 4. Daniel, R (I) 5. Daniel, D (I) 6. Butler, R (I) 7. Robinson, R (I) 8. Harris, D (I) 9. Wampler, R (I) 10. Fisher, D (I)

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard, R (I) 2. Garner, R Meeds, D (I) 3. Bonker, D (I) 4. McCormack, D (I) 5. Foley, D (I) 6. Dicks, D 7. Adams, D (I)

W. VIRGINIA
1. Mollahan, D (I) 2. Staggers, D (I) 3. Slack, D (I) 4. Goodman, R Rahall, D Hechler, write-in D (I)

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin, D (I) 2. Kastenmeir, D (I) 3. Baldus, D (I) 4. Zablocki, D (I) 5. Reuss, D (I) 6. Steiger, R (I) 7. Obey, D (I) 8. Cornell, D (I) 9. Kasten, R (I)

WYOMING
AL. Roncalio, D (I)

Senate Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—A total of 33 senators were elected yesterday in 33 states for full six-year terms beginning in January. The seats were held by 10 Republicans, 21 Democrats and 1 Independent. Yesterday's voting saw 11 Republicans, 22 Democrats and 1 Independent elected.

Of the 67 Senate seats not up for election, Republicans hold 27 and Democrats 40.

The political division of the new Senate will be the same as the previous one: 61 Democrats, 1 Independent who caucuses with the Democrats and 38 Republicans.

Here are the results in yesterday's voting. Names in bold face are those of the winners. Incumbents are indicated (I).

R or D beside state indicates seat was previously held by a Republican or a Democrat.

ARIZONA (R.)
Sam Steiger, R.
Dennis Deconcini, D.
Allan Norwitz, Lib't.
Bob Field, ind.
William Feighan, ind.

CALIFORNIA (D.)
S.I. Hayakawa, R.
John V. Tunney, D. (I).
Jack McCoy, AM. Ind.
David Wald, Peace & Freedom.
Omari Musa, Soc. Worker.

CONNECTICUT (R.)
Lowell P. Weicker jr., R. (I).
Gloria Schaffer, D.
Robert Barnabei, Geo. Wallace party.

DELAWARE (R.)
William V. Roth jr., R. (I).
Thomas C. Maloney, D.
Donald G. Gies, Am.
John Massimilla, Prohib.
Joseph F. McInerney, ind.

FLORIDA (D.)
John Grady, R.
Lawton Chiles, D. (I).

HAWAII (R.)
William F. Quinn, R.
Spark M. Matsunaga, D.
Rockne Johnson, Lib't.
James D. Kimmel, Nonpartisan.
Anthony Hodges, Peoples.

INDIANA (D.)
Richard G. Lugar, R.
Vance Hartke, D. (I).
Don L. Lee, Am.
David L. Hoagland, Liberal.

MAINE (D.)
Robert A.G. Monks, R.
Edmund S. Muskie, D. (I).

MARYLAND (R.)
J. Glenn Beall jr., R. (I).
Paul S. Sardanes, D.
Bruce Bradley, ind.

MASSACHUSETTS (D.)
Michael Robertson, R.
Edward M. Kennedy, D. (I).
H. Graham Lowry, Liberal.
Carol H. Evans, Soc. Worker.

MICHIGAN (D.)
Marvin L. Esch, R.
Donald W. Riegle, jr., D.
Theodore G. Albert, Human Rights.
Paula L. Reimers, Soc. Worker.
Frank Girard, So. Labor.
Peter A. Signorelli, Liberal.
Bette Jane Erwin, Lib't.

MINNESOTA (D.)
Gerald W. Brekke, R.
Hubert H. Humphrey, D.(I).
Bill Peterson, Soc. Worker.
Robin E. Miller, Lib't.
Matt Savola, Comm.
Paul Helm, Am.

MISSISSIPPI (D.)
No Republican.
John C. Stennis, D. (I).

MISSOURI (D.)
John C. Danforth, R.
Warren E. Hearnes, D.
Lawrence Petty, ind.

MONTANA (D.)
Stanley Burger, R.
John Melcher, D.

NEBRASKA (R.)
John Y. McCollister, R.
Edward Zorinsky, D.

NEVADA (D.)
David Towell, R.
Howard Cannon, D. (I).
Byron D. Young, Ind-Am.
Dan Becan, Lib't.

NEW JERSEY (D.)
David F. Norcross, R.
Harrison A. Williams, D. (I).
Bernardo S. Doganiero, Soc. Labor.
Hannibal Cundari, Lib't.
Leif Johnson, Liberal.

NEW MEXICO (D.)
Harrison Schmidt, R.
Joseph M. Montoya, D. (I).
Malcolm Dillon, Am. Ind.
Ernesto B. Borunda, Raza Unida.

NEW YORK (C.-R.).
James L. Buckley, Cons.-R. (I).
Daniel P. Moynihan, D.-Liberal.
Marcia Gallo, Soc. Worker.
Arnold Johnson, Comm.
Martin E. Nixon, Free Lib't.
Elijah C. Boyd, Labor.

NORTH DAKOTA (D.)
Robert Stroup, R.
Quentin N. Burdick, D. (I).
Clarence Haggard, Am.

OHIO (R.)
Robert Taft jr. R. (I).
Howard M. Metzenbaum, D.
Donald E. Babcock, Am.
Emma L. Fundaburk, Ind.
Melissa Singler, Ind.
John O'Neill, Ind.

PENNSYLVANIA (R.)
H. John Heinz 3d, R.
William J. Green, D.
Frank Kinces, Comm.
Bernard Salera, Labor.
Frederick W. Stanton, Soc. Worker.
Andrew J Watson, Constitutional.

RHODE ISLAND (D.)
John H. Chafee, R.
Richard Lorder, D.
Margaret Cann, Comm.

TENNESSEE (R.)
Bill Brock, R. (I).
James Sasser, D.
Mark-Clark Bates, ind.
Willie C Jacox, ind.
Arnold Zandi, ind.

TEXAS (D.)
Alan Steelman, R.
Lloyd Bentsen, D. (I).
Marjorie P. Gallion, Am.
Pedro Vasquez, Soc. Worker.

UTAH (D.)
Orrin Hatch, R.
Frank E. Moss, D. (I).
George Batchelor, Am.
Steve Trotter, Lib't.

VERMONT (R.)
Robert T. Stafford, R. (I).
Thomas P. Salmon, D.
Nancy Kaufman, Liberty Union.

VIRGINIA (Ind.)
No Republican.
Elmo Zumwalt, D.
Harry F. Byrd jr. ind. (I).
Martin H. Perper, ind.

WASHINGTON (D.)
George Brown, R.
Henry M. Jackson, D. (I).

WEST VIRGINIA (D.)
No Republican.
Robert C. Byrd, D. (I).

WISCONSIN (D.)
Stanley York, R.
William Proxmire, D. (I).
Robert Schwartz, Soc. Worker.
William O. Hart, Dem. Socialist.
Robert E Nordlander, Soc Labor.
Michael A. Maclaurin, Labor.

WYOMING (D.)
Malcolm Wallon, R.
Gale W McGee, D. (I).

Governors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Governors were elected in 14 states yesterday. The offices filled were held by 6 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Five Republicans and 9 Democrats were elected. There will be, after inaugurations, 37 Democrats, 12 Republicans and 1 Independent.

The length of the governor's term is listed after the name of each state where there is a race this year. The notation R or D at the end of this line shows the party of the incumbent governor.

The names of governors elected yesterday are in bold face. Incumbents are indicated by (I).

ARKANSAS (2 years) D.
Leon Griffith, R.
David Pryor, D. (I).

DELAWARE (4 years) D.
Pierre S. du Pont 4th, R.
Sherman W. Tribbitt, D. (I).
George W. Cripps, Am.
Harry Conner, Prohib.

ILLINOIS (2 years) D.
James R. Thompson, R.
Michael J Howlett, D.

INDIANA (4 years) R.
Otis R. Bowen, R. (I).
Larry A. Conrad, D.
Daniel P. Talbot, Am.
Samuel L. Washington, Labor.

MISSOURI (4 years) R.
Christopher S. Bond, R. (I).
Joseph Teasdale, D.
Leon Striler, Ind.

MONTANA (4 years) D.
Robert L. Woodahl, R.
Thomas L. Judge, D. (I).

NEW HAMPSHIRE (2 y.) R.
Meldrim Thomson, R. (I).
Harry V. Spanos, D.

NORTH CAROLINA (4 y.) R.
David T. Flaherty, R.
James B. Hunt jr., D.
H. F. Seawell jr., Am.
Arlan K. Andrews, Lib't.

NORTH DAKOTA (4 years) D.
Richard Elkin, R.
Arthur A. Link, D. (I).
Martin Vaaler, Am.

RHODE ISLAND (2 years) D.
James L. Taft, R.
J. Joseph Garrahy, D.
John C. Swift, Ind.
Stewart L. Engel, Lib't.

UTAH (4 years) D.
Vernon B. Romney, R.
Scott Matheson, D.
L. S. Brown, Am.
Betty Bates, Concerned Citizens.

VERMONT (2 years) D.
Richard Snelling, R.
Stella Hackel, D.
Bernard Sanders, Liberty Union.

WASHINGTON (4 years) R.
John Spellmann, R.
Dixy Lee Ray, D.

WEST VIRGINIA (4 years) R.
Cecil H. Underwood, R.
John D. Rockefeller 4th, D.

Electoral Votes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The President of the United States is chosen by the Electoral College, whose members ar elected in popular vote.

In voting for a presidential candidate, voters are actually voting for a slate of electors pledged to the candidate.

Each state has as many electors as it has members of Congress. The District of Columbia has three electoral votes. A minimum of 270 votes in the Electoral College is needed to win.

Unofficially Jimmy Carter appears to have won 272 electoral votes to 235 for President Ford. A recount has been Ford.

State	Electoral Votes	Won by
Ala.	9	Carter
Alaska	3	Ford
Ariz.	6	Ford
Ark.	6	Carter
Calif.	45	Ford
Colo.	7	Ford
Conn.	8	Ford
Del.	3	Carter
Dist. of Col.	3	Carter
Fla.	17	Carter
Georgia	12	Carter
Hawaii	4	Carter
Idaho	4	Ford
Ill.	26	Ford
Ind.	13	Ford
Iowa	8	Ford
Kansas	7	Ford
Ky.	9	Carter
La.	10	Carter
Maine	4	Ford
Md.	10	Carter
Mass.	14	Carter
Mich.	21	Ford
Minn.	10	Carter
Miss.	7	Carter
Mo.	12	Carter
Mont.	4	Ford
Neb.	5	Ford
Nev.	3	Ford
N. Hamp.	4	Ford
N. Jersey	17	Ford
N. Mex.	4	Ford
New York	41	Carter
N. Car.	13	Carter
N. Dak.	3	Ford
Ohio	35	und'c'd.
Okla.	8	Ford
Oregon	6	und'c'd.
Penn.	27	Carter
R. I.	4	Carter
S. Car.	8	Carter
S. Dak.	4	Ford
Tenn.	10	Carter
Texas	26	Carter
Utah	4	Ford
Vt.	3	Ford
Va.	12	Ford
Wash.	9	Ford
W Va.	6	Carter
Wis.	11	Carter
Wyo.	3	Ford

Statehood Figure In Puerto Rico Ousts Incumbent

PUERTO RICO, Nov. 3 (NYT).—In a major upset, San Juan Mayor Carlos Romero Barcelo of the pro-statehood New Progressive party won the governorship of Puerto Rico from the incumbent, Rafael Hernandez Colon, sending the Popular Democratic party to only its second defeat in the governorship contest since 1940.

The governor, speaking to weeping campaign workers, conceded defeat and asked the party faithful "to heed this decision, if confirmed by the final official results, as the will of the people of Puerto Rico."

The election was all the more surprising because the New Progressives also were on their way to assuming control of both of the Puerto Rican legislature as well as winning the mayorship of San Juan.

The results reflected less a mandate for statehood than they did voter discontent with the administrative and economic problems under Mr. Hernandez Colon's leadership.

Figures issued by the New Progressive party gave 419,569 votes to Mr. Romero Barcelo to 364,902 votes for the governor, with 49 per cent of the vote counted.

Soviet Work Week Cut

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Coal miners at several Soviet pits have had their working week cut to 30 hours—the shortest in the world according to Tass.

Regime in India To Delay Voting

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government formally asked Parliament today to postpone national elections for at least another year.

Officia's maintained the action was necessary to combat subversive threats to national security, but did not elaborate.

The lower house, which yesterday passed a sweeping overhaul of India's 26-year-old democratic charter, approved by voice vote the introduction of the election postponement bill. Its final ratification by both houses was practically guaranteed. A few dissenters who did not join the boycott of the session by most opposition parties rose to denounce the postponement.

President Pledges to Cooperate

(Continued from Page 1)

the "long national nightmare" of Watergate forced Richard Nixon's resignation stood silently by. Mrs. Ford read aloud her husband's telegram to Mr. Carter:

"Dear Jimmy:

"It is apparent that you have won our long and intense struggle for the presidency. I congratulate you on your victory.

"As one who has been honored to serve the people of this great land—both in the Congress and as President—I believe that we must now put the divisions of the campaign behind us and unite the country once again in the common pursuit of peace and prosperity.

"Although there will continue to be disagreements over the best means to use in pursuing our goals, I want to assure you that you will have my complete and wholehearted support as you take the oath of office this January.

"I also pledge to you that I and all members of my administration will do all that we can to insure that you begin your term as smoothly and effectively as possible.

"May God bless you and your family as you undertake your new responsibilities."

'Thank You'

Then the Ford family—the President, Mrs. Ford, sons Mike, Jack and Steve and daughter Susan—moved among the crowd of reporters, political and White House aides and others, shaking hands and saying "thank you."

Using, as he often does, sports parlance, Mr. Ford, a former University of Michigan football player, said,"We lost, in the last quarter."

He said his 27-month White House tenure and the campaign had been "a lot of fun—we really enjoyed it."

Mrs. Ford said that the family wants to get away soon for a vacation but added that she did not expect the President to agree to an absence of more than a week. "I could never get him away from the desk much longer," she said.

The President told reporters, "We're going to keep working hard to Jan. 20." That is Inauguration Day. "There are a lot of things to do here, and we're going to keep on doing it," Mr. Ford said.

The President went to bed after watching election returns until 3:30 a.m. today without conceding the victory to Mr. Carter. With him were his family and Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, his running mate.

Mr. Ford had returned to Washington yesterday afternoon after a last emotional public appearance in his hometown, Grand Rapids, Mich. Weary from days and nights on the campaign trial, he took a nap and awoke with his voice almost completely gone, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

Georgian Hailed by Home Folks

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout this nation, he's a good, a decent, man and no one could have a campaign that had to be so thoroughly organized, hard-fought, and which has marshaled so much cooperation from hundreds of thousands of people around this country who have had confidence in me. And I pray that I can live up to your confidence and never disappoint you."

'Tap the Strength'

Mr. Carter went on, "It's time to tap the tremendous strength and vitality and idealism and hope and patriotism and a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood in this country to unify our nation, to make it great once again ...

"I welcome all those in the United States whether they, like you, were supporting me, or supporting Mr. Ford or someone else: It's time for us to get together to correct our mistakes, to answer difficult questions and to make our nation great."

In Minneapolis, Mr. Carter's vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale, said after their victory appeared assured, "President Carter is going to be one of the great presidents in American history. He will help unify this nation, he will help gain momentum again. He will help return America to full employment and to the kind of compassionate and caring nation we want to be."

Sen. Mondale, the Vice-President-elect, changed previous plans and decided against flying today to Plains to confer with Mr. Carter It was not immediately known whether he would go to Plains tomorrow or fly directly to Washington.

Tussaud's on Ford: Off With His Head!

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Madame Tussaud's Waxworks wasted no time today in bouncing Gerald Ford out of its group of U.S. presidents and putting in Jimmy Carter instead.

Mr. Carter's new wax portrait went on display at noon, four hours after a Carter victory was announced here. Mr. Ford's wax head "was removed from the exhibition" and will be shipped tomorrow to a store room, a spokesman said.

Over Carter's Victory

World Leaders Show Concern, Hop[e]

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 3 (IHT).—World reaction today to Jimmy Carter's narrow victory reflected a mixture of concern and anticipation. While a few capitals publicly acclaimed him, many statements indicated worry over Mr. Carter's foreign policy positions. Little comment was made about the expected departure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger from the scene.

There was hope in Western Europe that the Carter victory would help European economic recovery. The initial reaction on the U.S. markets today was sour, with prices on the New York Stock Exchange falling and the dollar losing ground against other currencies.

Statements favorable to Mr. Carter were issued by the French and Italian Communist parties, reflecting his more accommodating position concerning their eventual participation in Western European governments.

In Rome, party secretary Enrico Berlinguer said that with the Carter victory, "interferences and pressures on the life of other countries by the past U.S. administration hopefully will come to an end." A French party statement by Politburo member Jean Kanapa was similar.

Mr. Carter also was praised in parts of the eastern Mediterranean. In Athens, where Greek politicians had been openly urging Greek-Americans to vote for Mr. Carter, pro-government newspapers headlined, "End of the Ford-Kissinger Era," and "Greek-Americans Bury Ford and Kissinger." In Nicosia, Cypriot President Makarios declared a half-day holiday and his spokesman said that he was "overwhelmed with joy" at the Carter victory.

Economic Recovery

Western European reaction was mixed, but much of it reflected hope that a Carter administration would lead to faster economic recovery. A statement by the ruling Social Democratic party in West Germany referred to the "pressing problems of the world economy."

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed hopes for a developing understanding between France and the United States and cooperation in "the cause of world peace."

In Copenhagen, Social Democratic Premier Anker Joergensen said: "We hope the new President will start tackling the international economic crisis. If full employment is restored in the United States, it will have positive and decisive effects on the situation."

In The Hague, Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel pointed out that Mr. Carter had stressed closer relations with Western Europe and said he expected "a continuing accent on Europe, but probably a heavier accent on the developing nations."

In Moscow, where both candidates had been criticized during the campaign for statements judged to be anti-Russian, the Carter victory was extensively reported but little commented upon. Izvestia, the government newspaper, called the Carter victory an "economic, moral and political protest" against the Republican party." It criticized the voter turnout and said, "apathy on such a scale is a weighty indictment of the two-party system."

Doubts about Mr. Carter's foreign policies were expressed in London, where most British newspapers had supported President Ford. Ian Smart, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, criticized Mr. Carter's position on the defense of Yugoslavia, which, he said, "raised some questions about his priorities." Prime Minister James Callaghan wired congratulations to the president-elect, whom he has not met.

Credit to Ford

Praise for President Ford and Mr. Kissinger came from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky: "We must give credit to Ford," he said, "who did a lot for Europe. Without Ford there would have been no conference on détente at Helsinki." Mr. Kreisky said that "there is much more cooperation between Europe and the United States than many people believe."

Praise also came from Warsaw, where the Polish government spokesman remarked that Polish-American relations had "developed broadly" during the Ford administration.

In the Middle East, reaction in Israel was inconsistent. Moshe Dayan, the former defense minister, cheered the Carter victory and said, "We have had enough of Kissinger," who, he said, "bought Arab support at Israel's expense." But the official reaction by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that Mr. Ford had "helped Israel both as a congressman and as President."

In Cairo, there was no official reaction. Egyptian officials, however, had strongly supported the Ford administration's peace efforts during the campaign and indicated that they feared a loss of momentum under a new administration.

Yugoslavia and South Korea, two areas that became issues in the presidential campaign, greeted the victory without enthusiasm. A television commentator in Belgrade said that under Mr. Carter, "The policy of détente with the Soviet Union will continue and there should be no change in U.S.-Yugoslav relations."

In South Korea, where Mr. Carter has called for a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops, a spokesman for the ruling party of President Park Chung Hee said that he hoped Mr. Carter would "understand" that South Korea was threatened with "Communist aggression."

There was no official reaction in Peking today, but two days ago, government officials told a group of visitors that the outcome of the election was of no importance to China.

Despite the considerable ... being expressed in many ... about possible changes ... Carter, telegrams went ... most capitals congratulating ... Spanish Foreign Minister ... celino Oreja Aguirre praised ... vote as allowing for "cha... clean and efficient election...



United Press International

Walter Mondale, next vice-president, and his wife.

Solid South Solid Again

Carter Is Narrowly Elected, Ford Sends Congratulations

(Continued from Page 1)

from industrial Milwaukee and liberal Madison.

Mr. Carter owed large debts to Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, who produced the 250,000-vote margin Mr. Carter needed to carry Pennsylvania; to Robert Strauss, the Democratic national chairman, who worked tirelessly to put together the Texas operation; and to the South and the border states as a whole. The Georgian won every border state and every Southern state except Virginia.

The relatively heavy turnout of voters appeared to aid Mr. Carter.

But Mr. Carter lost Connecticut as well as New Jersey, as his backers had feared.

Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, who ran as an independent candidate, polled less than 1 per cent of the vote but may have cost Mr. Carter as many as fixe or six states, analysts said.

The closeness of the vote in many states raised questions about absentee ballots, which are handled differently in different states. A check of election officials in 13 states showed, however, that the absentee ballots—whether completely counted or not—were not expected to have any impact on the total.

Among those who said the absentee ballots had already been counted or would have no effect were West Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Washington, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, South Carolina, Hawaii, Alabama, Nebraska and Georgia.

In some states, absentee ballots are accepted only until the hour the polls close and they are counted with the other votes on election night.

James Earl Carter jr. will take the oath as the 39th Presid[ent of] the United States on Jan [20,] 1977. Taking office as Vice-Pr[esi]dent will be Sen. Walter Mond[ale] of Minnesota, a man who ... toyed with the idea of run[ning] for the presidency himself, ... then decided against putting hi[m]self through the rigors of a ... tional campaign.

After eight years of Rep[ub]lican control of the White Ho[use,] the Democrats again will h[ave] command of both the execu[tive] and legislative branches of g[ov]ernment. Democratic dominat[ion] of the House and Senate was ... changed by yesterday's elec[tion] results.

Show of Unity

Mr. Carter's victory margin ... slim, in contrast to the huge ... some poll-takers gave him ... lowing his smooth triumph in ... primaries and the show of u... at the Democratic National C[on]vention last July.

Mr. Ford fought, scrambled ... maneuvered, and as the elec[tion] drew closer he steadily narr[ow]ed Mr. Carter's lead until ... race was declared too close to ... by most forecasters.

It was less a campaign of iss[ues] than a campaign during wh[ich] each candidate tried to convi[nce] voters that he could best ... trusted with a mandate to l[ead] in the first post-Watergate pre[si]dential election.

Both men talked about tr[ust] nearly as often as they did abo[ut] more traditional issues such ... jobs, taxes and inflation.

What are Mr. Carter's plan[s?] Charles Kirbo, an Atlanta law[y]yer who is one of the Presid[ent-]elect's closest advisers, said in ... interview that he expects the Ca[r]ter administration to get off ... a fast start.

Quick Start

"You'll see him move reas[on]ably quickly on a lot of differe[nt] subjects," Mr. Kirbo said.

A major Carter campaign them[e] was his intention to streamli[ne] the executive branch of the fed[]eral government.

"I think you'll see him movi[ng] before the end of the year to g[et] bills introduced to give him th[e] authority to authorise these mov[es] he wants to make," Mr. Kirb[o] said.

Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, echoed Mr. Kirbo's belief that, as President, Mr. Carter will push hard fo[r] authority to proceed with the re[]organization of the federal bu[]reaucracy.

"I think he's going to be pre[]occupied with the economy," M[r.] Jordan added.

An immediate task is staffin[g] the new administration.

"I'd say there'll be a lot of ne[w] faces," Mr. Jordan said.

"Probably some people that ar[e] experienced and whose names ar[e] well known, but I'd say most o[f] them will be people you've prob[]ably never heard of before," h[e] said.

With more than half the state[s] still not reporting final votin[g] figures, the tabulations indicated that just under 52 per cent of the 150 million American's eligible to vote had gone to the polls yesterday.

The turnout, while far from a record, was greater than the low turnout—50 per cent or less—some experts had predicted. Early yesterday some precincts reported near-record voting, but the trend slackened later.

In 1972, 55.4 per cent of those eligible to vote actually voted. In 1968, the turnout was 60.? per cent; in 1964, it was 61.8 per cent and in 1960, it was 62.8 per cent.

The 1960 turnout was the highest of any presidential election year since 1920—when universal suffrage went into effect. The lowest turnout was in 1924 when 51.1 per cent of those eligible to vote cast ballots.

McCarthy Given Under 1 Per Cent Of National Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The independent presidential candidate who campaigned against the two-party system, and said he did not care if he became a spoiler for one of the major-party nominees, found no hero's welcome here.

Former Senator Eugene McCarthy spent election night on a commercial flight en route from California to Washington.

As he stepped from the plane at the airport here, he was practically unnoticed, a lone figure uncheered by crowds of well-wishers, met only by a handful of reporters.

The independent candidate had nothing to say to the reporters. They were waiting to tell him he had been no great spoiler, that he had excited no great flood of voter enthusiasm, that he had chalked up no grand tally in any state.

With 97 per cent of the nation's vote counter, Mr McCarthy had attracted 633,022 votes, less than 1 per cent of the total cast.

Mr. McCarthy arrived in Washington about 11 p.m. It was cold, and the airport was all but deserted.

Mr. McCarthy, a folk hero of the young in 1968, the man whose opposition to the Vietnam War marked the beginning of the end of the conflict, brushed off reporters' questions. "Not tonight," he said. "I'm going home."

Aegean Air Talks

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Greek-Turkish talks on air traffic control over the Aegean resumed in Paris today. A spokesman for the Turkish Embassy said the talks between experts were going normally.

مكتبة الأمل

arter Theme: Government as Good as People, 'Decent, Compassionate, Competent'

By James T. Wooten

AINS, Ga., Nov. 3 (NYT).— snow began sometime in the t and by the time he arrived he Manchester Airport early morning last February, a New Hampshire blizzard was ing.

stood impatiently on the y tarmac, shivering in the , sipping coffee from a Styro- cup, watching the pilot of small plane scrape ice from ings and listening to an aide suggest that the trip ought cancelled.

"No way," he finally snapped. "I'm going. People support you ... you ask them to support ... and you can't very well ask ... if you don't show up."

And so off he went into the ... storm, a slightly built Geor- ... farmer flying into the teeth ... New England winter looking for one more hand to shake, one more chance to smile and say, "Hi, I'm Jimmy Carter and I'm running for president."

One Thesis

Historians will, no doubt, pronounce his victory Tuesday the end result of Richard Nixon's White House crimes—something better understood perhaps in terms of a Republican forfeit than a Democratic triumph—and their thesis, no doubt, will be as sound as any other.

Yet, there was in that quick, cold moment on that morning in New Hampshire nine months ago as keen an insight into the remarkable rise of James Earl Carter jr. as his grueling, two-year campaign for the presidency would provide.

He believed passionately that if he could talk to enough voters, about a "government as good as the American people," he could win—and from the unlikely beginnings of his pursuit to its heady climax in the voting, he was as stubbornly and as single-mindedly committed to that approach as any man who ever dared dream that dream.

For 99 weeks, through all sorts of storms, including several of his own making, he rummaged about the country, alone at first "and lonely," he remembers, making more than 1,500 speeches in a thousand cities in all 50 states and piling up nearly a half-million miles of travel along the way

Plowboy Gait

In Philadelphia, in the early days, he called a news conference and nobody came. In New York, later on, the papers missed one of his "major addresses." In Hollywood, Fla., deep into the primary season, a woman watched him lope along the street with his slope-shouldered, plowboy gait and asked, after he had passed, who he was.

Still, through it all—even into the final hours of election eve, he campaigned fiercely, ignoring the strain and the fatigue, still smiling that smile, still telling the voters about a government as good as the people.

"He may be a lot of things," his speechwriter, Patrick Anderson, said last month, "but the one thing I know he is is tough. He is probably the toughest guy who ever ran."

Whatever that quality might portend in a president, it has served Mr. Carter well to this point in his career.

Political Start

A graduate of Annapolis, he left a budding career in the Navy's nuclear submarine service in 1953 and came back to this tiny village where he was born to turn the agribusiness his father left him into the lucrative enterprise it has become.

He had three sons by then—John, James Earl 3d and Donnel Jeffrey—and he settled into the predictable rhythms of the hard-working but affluent small town merchant, becoming a deacon in the Plains Baptist church, serving on the local school board, working as the town's scoutmaster and finally, in 1962, getting into politics.

But in that election, the returns showed he had lost his bid for a seat in the Georgia Senate. "He just didn't believe it," his close friend and mentor, Charles Kirbo, remembered recently. "He just wouldn't accept it—and he wouldn't let me accept it either."

So, Mr. Kirbo became Mr. Carter's attorney, and together they pressed and won a suit that reversed the results of the election on the basis of voting irregularities. Mr. Carter was 38, and he was on his way.

"But it never would have happened if he hadn't been so damned stubborn," Mr. Kirbo, an Atlanta attorney, said. "I mean, here was no way he was going to quit."

Runs for Governor

Four years later, he ran for governor, spurning an almost certain seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, spending long days in the hundreds of little towns that dot the Georgia map, and finally losing.

"And it was just like it was before," Mr. Kirbo said. "He didn't even stop for breath. He just kept right on going, just like he actually had been running for the next time all along."

For the next four years, he spent very little time here in Plains. His days were consumed by the unglamourous mechanics of his passion—speeches here, bits of conversation there, and always the search to find someone who would stop.

"Hi, I'm Jimmy Carter, and I'm running for governor," he would say, and in 1970, after a bitter—even by the standards of Southern politics—contest with Carl Sanders, a former governor, he won.

Hard Work

"I think I won basically because I worked harder than he did," Mr. Carter said earlier this year, speaking in that soft fading drawl that has now become so familiar to millions of Americans. "I really worked. Boy, I really worked, and I was so tired when that was over, I didn't want to ever campaign again."

That feeling, according to Jody Powell, his press secretary, lasted "about 10 minutes, more or less."

Still, no one knows precisely how or exactly when his presidential pursuit began, not even Mr. Carter himself. "I guess maybe it might have been there all along, and I just didn't know it," he said. "Maybe it was a gradual realization, but at any rate, all I know is that it occurred to me one day that running for president might not be such a bad idea."

When he formally announced his "idea" on Dec. 12, 1974, only a month before his one term as governor was to end, there were very few people who thought it had much merit.

He was, after all, a white Southerner who, despite impressive gestures and stands, would be racially suspect elsewhere in the country. His name was not, after all, a household word. He would run without holding public office, and he would begin with very little money and no visible base of support.

Hard Promises

But Mr. Carter, Mr. Powell, Mr. Kirbo and Hamilton Jordan, his campaign manager, appraised those factors as assets in a volatile political field, and the candidate hit the road, promising again and again never to lie, never to mislead, never to avoid a controversial issue.

They were hard promises to keep, but as he gathered victory after victory in the winter and the spring—the Iowa caucuses, the primaries in New Hampshire, Florida, North Carolina, Illinois, Wisconsin and finally Ohio—he managed to weather most of the challenges to his credibility.

In doing so, he bared his strategy. Words, skillfully used, could play dual roles for him. Liberals came to conceive of him as one of their own. Conservatives responded to him sympathetically as well. Blacks in Harlem voiced their support. Whites in Mississippi got behind him.

Finally, at the Democratic convention, with the nomination in hand, he brought together on the platform most of the men he had beaten, the ideological symbols of his fractious party, in a feast of unity that included—for good measure—the Rev. Martin Luther King sr. and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

"Jimmy told me he was determined to bring the Democrats together again," his 78-year-old mother, Lillian Carter, said in September. "And he did. That's the way he's always been. If he says he's going to do something, he does it. I sort of like that about him."

She gave birth to the future President-designate on Oct. 14, 1924, here in this village, two miles from the family home in the unincorporated Hamlet of Archery.

Segregationist Father

His father, James E. Carter sr., was a product of five generations of Georgia farmers and a segregationist who did not share but seldom argued against his wife's more liberal racial views.

As a boy, the President-designate's playmates were all black children with the exception of his two younger sisters, Gloria and Ruth, and the youngest child in the family, his brother, Billy, who was five when Mr. Carter's lifelong dream of attending the Naval Academy came true.

"He worked at that like everything else," his mother said. "That's what he wanted, and he did everything he could to make it."

He married Rosalynn Smith in 1947, soon after his graduation from Annapolis, and the two of them set off on a series of assignments that took them from Connecticut to Hawaii and finally to Schnectady, N.Y., where he studied nuclear engineering before going to work for Adm. Hyman Rickover, the guiding force of the Navy's nuclear submarine program.

Discipline, Drive

It was the admiral, he later wrote, who shared much of his discipline and drive, and it was he who asked him once why he had not always done his best. That became the title of his campaign autobiography, "Why Not the Best," and one of the central themes of his speeches this year. Such a focus is not unusual, of course, but his oratorical style in expressing it struck many as curious. He seldom raised his voice, often botched well-written lines, stepped on his own jokes, stifled applause with poor timing and, on occasion, went on and on and on.

Six hundred ninety days after he began, Jimmy Carter was still asking people for their support, still smiling that smile, still shaking hands, still showing up.

Americans, he said, were entitled to decent, compassionate honest, competent government because Americans are decent, compassionate, honest and competent. "If Americans were bad people, what has happened to the government in the past few years would not be so—so unacceptable," he said just this week.

At the final rally of his campaign in Flint, Mich., he sounded the same notes that had signaled its beginning.

"There's absolutely no reason you shouldn't have a government that reflects your own decency," he told his audience, "and next Jan. 20, that's what you're going to get—if you'll help me."

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Despite 18 New Members

enate Partisan Makeup Unchanged

By Robert Sinor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (IHT). Despite the largest influx of w members in nearly 20 years, partisan makeup of the Sen- will remain exactly as it was fore yesterday's election, with mocrats holding 62 seats and publicans 38.

Altogether, there will be 18 new ces in the Senate next year, elected yesterday and an ap- inted successor to Vice-Presi- nt-elect Walter Mondale, D- nn. Sen. Mondale is certain to replaced by another Democrat, obably Minnesota Gov. Wendell nderson.

In the 33 Senate races decided yesterday, incumbents were re-elected in only 16. Nine incumbents were ousted by their constituents and eight other newcomers were elected to replace retiring veterans.

Democrats won seven seats formerly held by Republicans while Republicans captured an equal number from the Democrats.

There were no real surprises in the voting and no perceptible ideological pattern. The races apparently turned on personal and local questions. In addition, there seemed to be no significant "coattail" effect from the presidential election.

Some of the 16 senators who were re-elected won by overwhelming margins, while defeated incumbents included liberals and conservatives.

In one of the last races to be decided, Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., was defeated by Republican challenger S.I. Hayakawa by 50 to 47 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Hayakawa was widely respected in the state for the strong stand he took against student demonstrations while president of San Francisco State College in 1968. He generally took a conservative line and portrayed Sen. Tunney as a liberal lightweight and a playboy.

With the tabulation completed, Mr. Hayakawa had 3,701,024 votes to 3,464,583 for Sen. Tunney.

Across the continent, Daniel Moynihan defeated incumbent Republican-Conservative James Buckley to become New York State's first Democratic senator since Robert Kennedy defeated Kenneth Keating in 1964.

Four senior Democrats were defeated. Sen. Vance Hartke, of Indiana, who was beaten by Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar; Frank Moss, of Utah, who lost to Orrin Hatch; Gale McGee, of Wyoming, defeated by state Sen. Malcolm Wallop, and Joseph Montoya, of New Mexico, who surrendered his seat to former astronaut Harrison Schmitt.

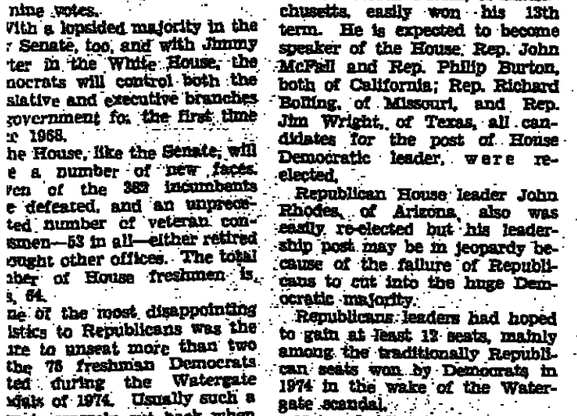
In addition to Sen. Buckley, three other first-term Republicans were ousted by their constituents, Bill Brock, of Tennessee, beaten by Democratic state party chairman James Sasser; Robert Taft jr., of Ohio, beaten by Howard Metzenbaum; and Glen Beall, of Maryland, beaten by Rep. Paul Sarbanes.

Of the eight seats left vacant by the retirement of Senate veterans, Democrats won five. Omaha mayor Edward Zorinsky winning the seat held by Republican Roman Hruska in Nebraska; Rep. Spark Matsunaga winning a formerly Republican seat in Hawaii; Dennis Deconcini winning a formerly Republican seat in Arizona. Reps. Donald Riegle and John Melcher kept Senate seats vacated by retiring Democrats in Michigan and Montana.

Republicans won three vacated seats with former GOP Gov. John Chafee defeating Richard Lorber for the previously Democratic seat in Rhode Island, State Attorney General John Danforth defeating former Democratic Gov. Warren Hearnes for a previously Democratic seat in Missouri and Rep. John Heinz, 3d, defeating Rep. William J. Green in a race for the Pennsylvania seat vacated by retiring Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott.

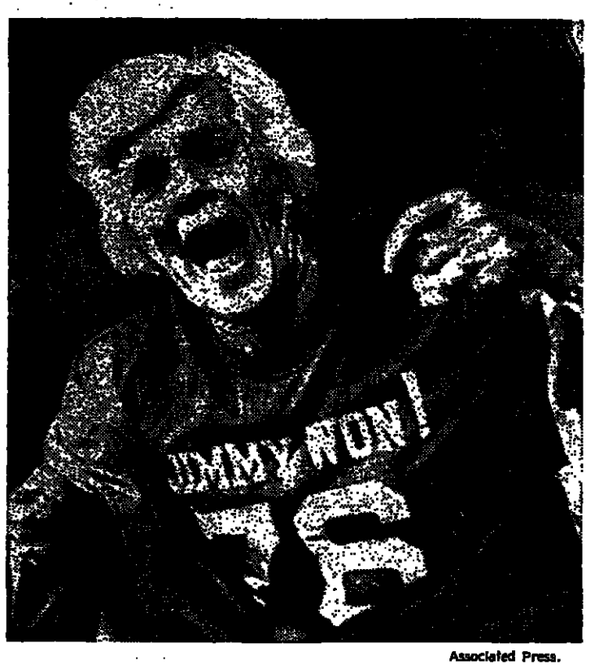
Of the familiar faces who will return in January, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., coasted to victory with a 73 to 25 per cent victory; Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., won with 71 to 29 per cent of the vote; Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, was backed by 6 of 10 voters; Sen. Lara Benisen, D-Texas, took 58 per cent of the vote; Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., re-elected by 75 per cent of the voters and Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., won unopposed.

Republican Sens. Lowell Weicker, of Connecticut, Robert Stafford, of Vermont, William Roth, of Delaware, and Democrats Lawton Chiles, of Florida, John Stennis, of Mississippi, Howard Cannon, of Nevada, Harrison Williams, of New Jersey, Quentin Burdick, of North Dakota, Harry Byrd, of Virginia, and William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, all won re-election easily.



United Press International.

:OPHET—Even as the votes were being counted in one the closest Senate races in California history, S. I. ayakawa waved a victory sign at supporters at a rally Los Angeles. He defeated Democrat John Tunney.



Associated Press.

PRIMAL SCREAM (?)—Miss Lillian, 78, mother of Jimmy Carter, whooping it up after he was declared winner.

GOP Drops Suit in N.Y. State Over Voting Machines, Ballots

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—Republican officials today withdrew their suit to have all ballots and voting machines in the New York State impounded under police guard in case of a possible recount.

The action came after President Ford conceded defeat to Democrat Jimmy Carter in their close presidential election contest.

Earlier in the day, trucks had been sent throughout the state to pick up the 25,000 voting machines, all impounded by a middle-of-the-night court order carrying White House approval.

The highly unusual action—believed to be a first in this state—was ordered after representatives of Republican officials alleged that irregularities had occurred in yesterday's election.

A spokesman at the Board of Elections in New York City said this morning that trucks were being dispatched "to pick up the machines. They will be removed to a central location and guarded."

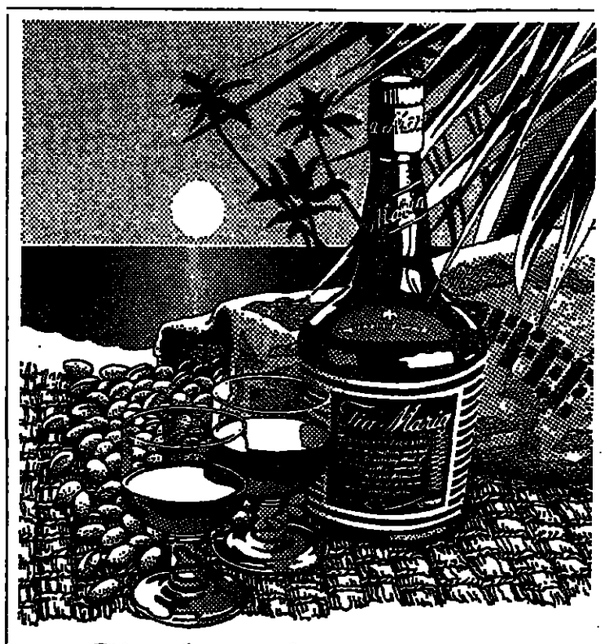
The impoundment is meant to safeguard the machines while a recount is conducted. With 98 per cent of the state's vote counted, Jimmy Carter led President Ford by about 250,000 votes and was running four percentage points ahead—52 to 48. That lead was considered far more than could possibly be needed to survive any changes in the state's vote total as a result of a recount.

Absentee Ballots

However, there was confusion over the status of absentee ballots in the state.

A spokesman for the state Board of Elections estimated that 400,000 absentee ballots had been mailed by local boards. Under state law, any ballot received by 9 p.m. yesterday—the hour the polls closed—was counted and is included in the current total.

However, there was no way to immediately determine how many absentee ballots were counted and how many remained uncounted. Any absentee ballot received in New York State after 9 p.m. yesterday is being held by local election boards pending a court test over their legitimacy. They will not be counted until the court decision is made.


Give her a few moments in the Caribbean.
Tia Maria

eading Toward 293-142 Margin

Democrats' Victories Increase Their Majority in the House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (IHT). Democrats will retain their rwhelming majority in the ise, having won 288 seats to for the Republicans. Five es were still undecided late ay, but Democrats were lead- in each of them.

f the trends in the remaining es continue, Democrats would d 293 seats, three more than the old Congress, and would ter their current 2-1 majority nine votes.

With a lopsided majority in the Senate, too, and with Jimmy ter in the White House, the nocrats will control both the slative and executive branches government for the first time r 1968.

he House, like the Senate, will e a number of new faces. ven of the 382 incumbents e defeated, and an unprecented number of veteran conmen—53 in all—either retired ought other offices. The total ber of House freshmen is, , 84.

ne of the most disappointing istics to Republicans was the ure to unseat more than two the 76 freshman Democrats ted during the Watergate dals of 1974. Usually such a p is severely cut back when ng for election to a second . The inability of Republi- s to cut into this group augurs r any return to near-equality he House by the GOP in the seable future.

nly two of the losses by 11 mbents seeking re-election related to the various bribe- and sex scandals that have e to light in the House. The defeats were those of Allan e, D-Utah, who has been icted of soliciting sex from decoy prostitutes, and Rep. y Helstoski, D-N.J., indicted a bribery charge.

me 20 other representatives had been accused of financial misconduct won reion without trouble.

enty-two seats changed par- with the Democrats taking d the Republicans 10.

17 black incumbents won ection but 28 other blacks ran for the House were de- ed.

e new House will have 18 women, compared to 19 in the outgoing Congress. Three of the women retired. The 16 other incumbents all won. In addition, two other women won vacant House seats, in Maryland and Ohio. Thirty-six other women ran for House seats but were defeated.

All the House leaders running for re-election from both parties were re-elected. Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill, of Massachusetts, easily won his 13th term. He is expected to become speaker of the House. Rep. John McFall and Rep. Philip Burton, both of California; Rep. Richard Bolling, of Missouri, and Rep. Jim Wright, of Texas, all candidates for the post of House Democratic leader, were re-elected.

Republican House leader John Rhodes, of Arizona, also was easily re-elected but his leadership post may be in jeopardy because of the failure of Republicans to cut into the huge Democratic majority.

Republicans leaders had hoped to gain at least 12 seats, mainly among the traditionally Republican seats won by Democrats in 1974 in the wake of the Watergate scandal.

Not only did these gains not materialize, but Democrats picked up seats in Pennsylvania, gaining control of the delegation.

One of the best known of the handful of defeated incumbents was Rep. Albert Johnson, a six-term Republican congressman from Pennsylvania.

Among the incumbent Democrats who went down to defeat was Rep. Edward Mazzinsky, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, who voted to impeach Richard Nixon.

Despite the similarity in numbers, the new House will not be a carbon copy of its predecessor. It will have more than 60 new members and a larger proportion of juniors members than any Congress in recent years, with about one-fourth having no more than two years of congressional service.

Pollsters had reported that the outgoing House ranking near bottom in public esteem, but voters decided against substantial change.

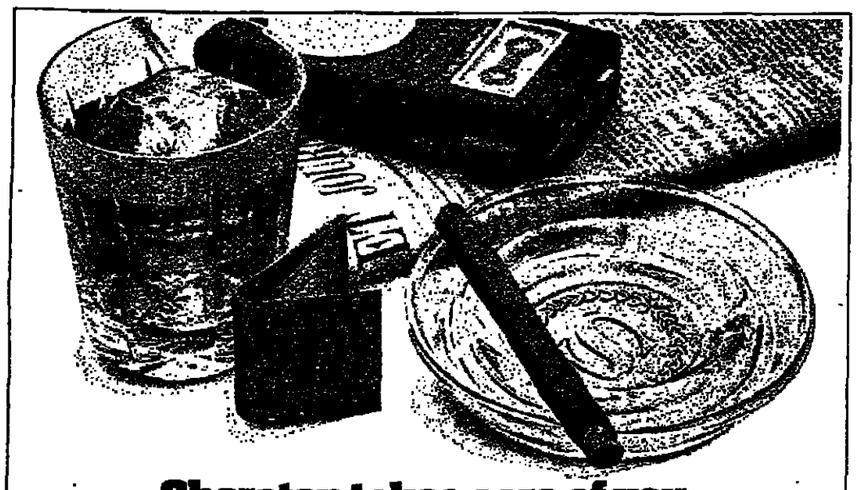


AP.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, after winning Senate seat.



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Dixy Ray 1 of 9 Democrats To Win in 14 Governor Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (IHT). —Democrat Dixy Lee Ray, in a strong showing in the state of Washington, defeated Republican John Spellman yesterday to become the nation's second woman holding a governor's office.

Miss Ray, a marine biologist who was a chairman of the old Atomic Energy Commission, was swept into office on a heavy tide of general election votes that appeared to exceed pre-election expectations. The only other current woman governor is Connecticut's Ella Grasso, also a Democrat.

Miss Ray triumphed despite the fact that President Ford won the state's nine Electoral College votes by a healthy margin over Democrat Jimmy Carter.

In the 14 gubernatorial races yesterday, there were nine Democratic victors and five Republican winners, a split that gives the Democrats control of 37 statehouses to 13 for the Republicans and one independent. That *meant a net gain of one for the* Democrats.

Upset in Missouri

In Missouri, a race not decided until early today, there was an upset. Incumbent Republican Gov. Christopher Bond had campaigned hard in his heavily-Democratic state and was favored to win. But Kansas City Democratic lawyer Joseph Teasdale, waging an expensive last-minute advertising campaign, defeated him. The Democrat successfully attacked Gov. Bond's tax policies.

John D. Rockefeller 4th, who first went to West Virginia as an anti-poverty worker 12 years ago, won easily in his second attempt to capture the governor's chair in Charleston.

Mr. Rockefeller, 39, outspent his Republican opponent, Cecil Underwood, by a 10-1 margin and survived charges that he planned to use his state office as a platform to national politics. Mr. Rockefeller is the nephew of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, a former governor of New York. Another uncle, Winthrop, once served as governor of Arkansas.

In Illinois, Republican James Thompson, 40, won the governorship after beginning as an underdog to Michael Howlett, 62, the choice of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley.

Mr. Thompson was propelled to political prominence by his role as an aggressive U.S. attorney who successfully prosecuted more than 200 persons on government corruption charges, including more than two dozen associates of the mayor.

White House Bids

Political professionals in both West Virginia and Illinois were speculating today that eventually Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Thompson will seek to become presidential candidates.

In Delaware, Pierre duPont, a member of the chemical dynasty in Wilmington, ousted Gov. Sherman Tribbitt and thereby kept intact a 20-year Delaware record of not re-electing governors. Mr. duPont is a three-term congressman, who won his 1972 race with 62.5 per cent of the vote—the largest margin achieved by any House candidate in nearly a half century.

In most other gubernatorial races, the candidates were unknown outside their states.

By winning in North Carolina, Lt. Gov. James Hunt jr. restored a firm tradition of Democratic control in the state. He defeated David Flaherty, a former state secretary of human resources.

In Indiana, Republican Otis Bowen, a former small-town physician, captured 57 per cent of the vote to become the first governor in the state's history to succeed himself, reflecting a recent change in the Indiana Constitution.

Arkansas Gov. David Pryor began the night with an early lead which expanded steadily to give the Democrat a 4-1 landslide victory over Republican Leon Griffith, a plumber and contractor making his first try at politics.

Lt. Gov. Joseph Garrahy was elected governor of Rhode Island, succeeding fellow Democrat Philip Noel, who ran for the Senate but lost in the primary.

In New Hampshire, Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson defeated Harry Spanos.

In Vermont, Stella Hackel, another woman candidate, lost to Republican Richard Snelling by 11,000 votes.

Thomas Judge, the Democratic governor of Montana, defeated Robert Woodahl.

In North Dakota, Democratic incumbent Arthur Link beat Richard Elkin.

In Utah, Democrat Scott Matheson won over Republican Vernon Romney.

Confirmation by Helms

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (AP). — US. Ambassador to Iran Richard Helms, former head of CIA, confirmed here today a that he has retired from government service "prior to the elections in order to avoir any connection with the elections outcome."



United Press International.
Dixy Lee Ray after being elected Washington governor.

Partisan Pattern Prevailed

Union Members Provided Pivotal Support for Carter

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Labor union members, who abandoned the Democratic party four years ago, supported Jimmy Carter's candidacy yesterday to provide a pivotal ingredient of his narrow victory over President Ford.

At least 6 of every 10 union households across the nation responded to the sophisticated, computerized exhortation from labor leaders to vote for the former Georgia governor, according to the findings of a CBS News Election Day survey made available by special arrangement to The New York Times.

The survey, of voters emerging from polling booths, showed a contest that developed along partisan, ideological, class and residential patterns.

The President, whose campaign had centered on the contentions that he had restored faith in the White House—which he had inherited from a disgraced predecessor—and that he was a decent national leader, clearly benefited from those who found trust and likability important.

Outlook, Inclination

But an electorate in which one out of every five voters professed uncertainty about which candidate to choose until the last days turned out to be traditionalist in outlook and inclination.

Six in 10 of the Democrats who had helped produce Richard Nixon's landslide victory over Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., in 1972 voted for Mr. Carter yesterday. At the same time, nearly all of Sen. McGovern's fragment of the electorate four years earlier stuck with the Georgian.

The most significant finding from interviews with nearly 10,000 voters was the extent to which blue-collar workers in labor unions responded to the barrage of leaflets, telephone appeals and personal overtures from their leaders to support a Democrat who won the nomination of his party as the opponent of its leaders.

Among working-class voters who do not belong to unions, a slight majority was found to be voting in favor of Mr. Ford. But unionized blue-collar voters and their families voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Carter.

There were other symptoms of a classic contest along party and ideological lines. Three-quarters of those who described themselves as conservatives said they had voted for Mr. Ford, and about the same percentage of those who said they were liberals reported that they had cast ballots for Mr. Carter.

With more than twice as many Americans identifying themselves as Democrats as those willing, after Watergate, to classify themselves as Republicans, Mr. Ford's prospects depended heavily on winning a big majority of independent and a sizable portion of the traditional Democratic vote.

But the survey indicated that Mr. Carter was winning nearly as many independent votes as Mr. Ford and that the partisan instincts of the balance of the electorate were re-emerging, as in the classic partisan confrontations in national politics during the early 1960s.

Old Coalition

The South, which toyed with Republicanism in the last two presidential elections and was diverted by the candidacy of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama when he ran eight years ago as an independent, appeared to be reverting to Democratic voting patterns.

Roman Catholics, a staple of the old Democratic coalition, voted Democratic, although not in the overwhelming ratio of John Kennedy's 1960 victory. Similarly, Protestants voted mostly for the Republican incumbent, but again by a margin slender enough to suggest some dividends to Mr. Carter from his emphasis on his Baptist faith.

Voter turnout appeared to be sizable among black and Hispanic-Americans, a factor crucial to Mr. Carter's prospects. At least 30 of every 100 black and Hispanic-American voters said they had been for the Democrat. Mr. Ford, meanwhile, was deriving the support of a narrow majority of white voters.

It was not possible to determine how many moderate and low-income Americans had voted, although the magnitude of the voting electorate, which officials said was beyond expectations in state after state, suggested that those with modest means turned out in plenitude, and in Mr. Carter's behalf.

By roughly the same two-thirds proportion, individuals with incomes of $8,000 or less said they had accepted Mr. Carter's pledge to turn government's attention to their needs, and those with incomes of $20,000 and more responded to Mr. Ford's promise to reduce the burden of federal taxation on those he defined as middle class.

The electorate's fluidity, forecast in surveys by The New York Times and CBS News, was confirmed in the Election Day findings. Among those who said they made up their minds how to vote only in the closing days of the contest, a slender majority chose Mr. Carter.

Finland Plans to Buy British Trainer Jets

HELSINKI, Nov. 3 (Reuters).— The Finnish government decided today to buy aobut 50 British Hawker Siddeley Hawk trainer planes for its air force.

The government authorized the Finnish Air Force to open negotiations with the British firm provided an offset deal is signed between the two countries.

Production Of Concorde To Be Halte

U.K., France Agree Only 16 Will Be Bu

By Peter Kilbor

LONDON, Nov. 2 (IHT)— ain and France agreed to put off building any more corde supersonic airliners selling only 11 of the that they once hoped to

The two countries, which laborated on the $2-billion corde project and share in ing the planes, have also to planning an advanced of the plane for operation 20 years from now.

They said here that they would concentrate sions of future joint proje les, exotic, subsonic where they think they better chance of making

Based on Profit

"The British governmen proach is based on profit prestige, politics or said Gerald Kaufman, Bri ish minister of state for the aircraft industry. H here for daylong talks wit cel Cavaillé, French min state for transportation.

Britain and France view the Concorde as a high money-making technic achievement. But over its development, costs of building plane and operating it have to a point where it has frig off nearly all but the nationa British and French airlines.

The 1,350-mph aircraft has *suffered opposition from* environmentalists that has, so far, it off the Paris and London York route, which would be most profitable.

So far only 11 of the batch of 16 planes have been and the ministers confirmed day that all 16 would be built that the Concorde factories be maintained, but it was that they will not risk the producing more than 11 unless more orders can be soon.

Grim Outlook

The outlook for that is Britain and France have been ing to sell the Concorde decade and have lost more than they have kept. The the unsold five planes now come off the production line today. France took it on a day sales mission to the Far

In a joint communiqué, ministers tried to put a plea slant on the outlook for advanced Concorde, but it vague and confused.

"The British government said at one point, "consid that it should consolidate knowledge and experience on the Concorde. The Fre government agreed and has to explore, through its manu turers, the conditions on wh this matter should be pursu The ministers agreed that th would continue to keep in tou on developments in this field.

What it meant, however, w that the preliminary resea had been called off. "We ha decided not to go ahead with paper study," said Mr. Kaufm

(From yesterday's late edition

Hillery Unrivale For Ireland Post

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (UPI).—T Fine Gael party, Labor's coalition partner in the Irish governme said today it would not put a candidate for the forthcomi presidential election making uncontested vote a virtual cer tainty.

The Fine Gael left the fie clear for Dr. Patrick Hillery presidential choice of the opposition Fianna Fail. Dr. Hiller is currently the commissioner social affairs at the European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels.

Labor party sources said it was almost certain the party would not put up a candidate for the election, caused by the resignation of president Cearbhal O Dalaig after he was called a "thunderin disgrace" by Defense Minister Patrick Donegan. Mr. O Dalaig had referred Ireland's Emergency Powers Bill to the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality. The court found the bill constitutional and it is now law.

FOCUS ON ENERGY

December 6, 1976
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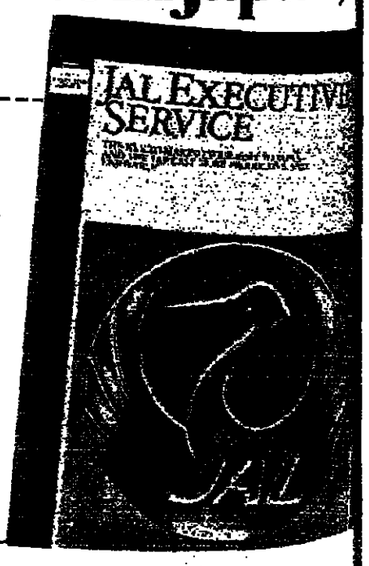
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ernment Tolerance 'Limited'

ng-Persecuted Spain Reds utiously Coming Into Open

By James M. Markham

DRID, Nov. 3 (NYT).—
ously, after decades of clan-
e operation and relentless
l persecution, the Com-
t party of Spain is coming
the open.
year after the death of
allsimo Francisco Franco,
tigmatized them as the root
evil, Spanish Communists
r at news conferences, meet
Christian Democrats, orga-
strikes, publish their views
e nation's press and have
s in central Madrid.
e are in a situation where
day, slowly, the people are
ing a degree of liberty,"
ented Simon Sanchez Mon-
61, a one-time baker who is
the ranking party leader inside Spain.

"The police are very near," said Mr. Sanchez Montero, visited at the party's thinly disguised offices on a street named Virgin of the Dangers. "They know we're here. A year ago, this would have been inconceivable. When Franco died, I was in jail."

Limited Tolerance

Mr. Sanchez Montero, a civil war veteran who spent 16 years in Spanish jails, acknowledges that the government's tolerance of the Communist party of Spain is "very limited."

"Even so, the party throughout the country is coming to the surface," he said. "We want to give the lie to those who say that the Communist party prefers illegality because it can work better in the shadows."

Communist public meetings and rallies have systematically been banned, except for a handful in Barcelona. Prominent Communists are periodically detained and released—though none are believed to be imprisoned today. And the party's two most famous leaders, Santiago Carrillo, 60, its Paris-based general-secretary, and 80-year-old Dolores Ibarruri, La Pasionaria of civil war fame, have been denied passports to return to Spain.

Two weeks ago, the wife of Mr. Carrillo, one of their three sons and a large black dog drove into Spain from exile in France to set up home again in Madrid. "We have come definitively," said Mrs. Carrillo, who said she had brought most of her husband's clothes "because we assume he will be coming soon."

Mr. Carrillo has reportedly made a number of clandestine visits to Spain. "He was here in the summer," said Mr. Sanchez Montero. During an illegal trip, the Communist chief is said to have been driven around in a car with Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the main Socialist party, to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Spring Election

To gain the military's support for his political reform program, Premier Adolfo Suarez has reportedly promised that his government will not legalize the Communists before the parliamentary elections scheduled for the spring.

But there have been periodic reports that the government may permit Communists to run as individuals, without declaring their party allegiance.

"No," said Mr. Sanchez Montero firmly. "The party does not want to go to the elections under shameful conditions."

To get into Spain's new democratic "club," the Communists seem to be counting on their allies in the left-of-center organization called Democratic Coordination to force Mr. Suarez's hand and change the rules.

But some members of Democratic Coordination, far from forcing the government's hand, show signs of accepting its set of rules. Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, an influential leftist Christian Democrat, has begun to detach his group to gird for the elections.

The problem for the Communists is that their left-of-center allies of today are also tomorrow's electoral competitors. And though Democratic Coordination ritually calls for the legalization of "all" parties, there is some suspicion that some of its members might not mind getting an electoral head start on the Communists, widely agreed to be the best organized of the opposition groups.

S., Mexico ek a Trade f Prisoners

By Alan Riding

EXICO CITY, Nov. 3 (NYT).
exico and the United States
making rapid progress toward
risoner-exchange agreement
er which Americans sen-
ed in this country could serve
their terms in jails in the
ted States.
he agreement may be initialed
in a month, before being sent
ratification to the Congresses
Washington and Mexico City.
nilar pact is being negotiated
ween the United States and
ada.
he treaty was proposed by
ico last June, partly with
aim of defusing the contro-
ial issue of reported mis-
tment of American prisoners
. More than 90 per cent of
600 U.S. citizens in Mexican
ntion are facing narcotics
ges or serving sentences for
otics offenses.

Hurdling Obstacles

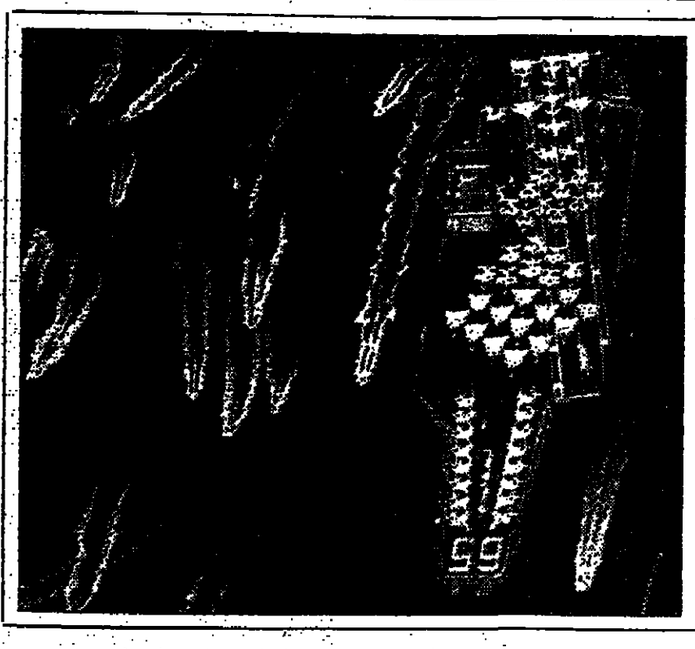
plomatic sources said that
d progress was possible in
talks because each side was
dically committed to reach-
an early agreement, perhaps
re President Luis Echeverria
es office Dec. 1. The nego-
ns are working hard to get
nd the legal obstacles before
date.
rhaps the greatest problem is
possibility that, once repa-
ed, American prisoners would
and new trials or obtain writs
abeas corpus on the ground
they were convicted on the
s of confessions extracted
ugh torture, or simply had
unfairly found guilty. pris-
s might therefore be freed
after they returned to the
ed States.
it during the negotiations,
hington officials agreed to
rest and return to Mexican
diction any prisoner released
aturely by any U.S. court
a prisoner would then serve
exico the rest of his original
ce an American is placed in
leral prison he or she would
ubject to local parole rules
other jail regulations, but
i be permitted to transfer
any Mexican jail "cred-
for work and good behavior
could mean a reduction of
nce.

Practical Application

dle the treaty would apply
ly to Americans in Mexican
and to Mexicans in U.S.
in practice its almost ex-
e objective is dealing with
roblem of the Americans.
thousands of Mexicans
for illegal immigration to
United States—a major,
ing problem—are specifi-
excluded from the treaty.
ore any Mexican's release
a state jail in the United
, special agreements would
to be signed between Wash-
n and the state.

ila Bans Reporter

.NILA, Nov. 3 (AP).—
d Zeitlin, bureau chief of
ssociated Press in Manila,
lenied entry to the Philip-
today and ordered to leave
untry immediately. No rea-
as given. His request to see
immigration commissioner
lenied.



PRETTY AS A PICTURE—The U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise entering the harbor at Hobart, Tasmania, this weekend, escorted by tugs and yachts.

UPI.

Rhodesia Describes Big Strike Over Border as 'Preemptive'

MOUNT DARWIN, Rhodesia, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Rhodesian government forces today said they had stalled an offensive by up to 1,700 African nationalist guerrillas by staging a preemptive strike into Mozambique Sunday.

They claimed to have destroyed several guerrilla bases and 50 tons of war materials.

A senior police official was giving the first details of what were officially called "hot pursuit" operations at the weekend across Rhodesia's northern border with Mozambique.

Assistant commissioner Mike Edden said: "I would like you to forget hot pursuit. I would like to think of it in terms of defending ourselves. It was simply a military operation designed to sort out people on our immediate border."

Breathing Time

He said Rhodesian intelligence units were satisfied that a big push into Rhodesia had been planned at this time of year involving up to 1,700 guerrillas.

The operation had given Rhodesia a breathing time of at least two months, the official added. "I am pretty sure we have set them back and we will not see much of the big push before Christmas," he added in a briefing at military headquarters here.

"We have destroyed the bases," Mr. Edden said. He commands the police special branch in the northeast area where African guerrillas began their war against white rule four years ago.

Mr. Edden gave no details about individual guerrilla camps or casualties, nor did he say how many bases were attacked.

He said that only Rhodesian infantrymen were involved, and he denied Mozambique reports that the government forces had used aircraft, tanks and cavalry. But he said the Mozambique figure of seven camps hit "was only slightly exaggerated."

Mozambique Troops

The official said the raids had been aimed at guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union and as far as he knew there had been no casualties among Mozambique troops even though they guarded some of the camps.

Other forces had crossed the border in southeast Modesia to raid a camp at Chitanga. Mozambique forces near the Rhodesian border post of Vila Salazar had heard the firing an opened up with mortars and rockets. "But this time, patience was at an end," Mr. Edden said. "So we gave them a bloody stonk [hammering] back."

He later explained that the Rhodesian forces had been ordered not to aim at the Mozambique troops, but at the guerrilla camp behind them.

In a reference to the Geneva talks on Rhodesia's future, he said: "We had in fact held back in the interests of our colleagues in Geneva. But time was running out. We could have lost a great deal if we'd stayed in Rhodesia longer."

Rhodesia Town Shelled

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 3 town of Umtali was shelled by four Mozambican 122 mm rockets at dusk today, security force headquarters disclosed here. There were no casualties.

The Rhodesians retaliated—reportedly with mortar fire on the Mozambican military posts around the border village of Machipanda.

Fighting Said Continuing

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Heavy fighting between invading Rhodesian troops and Mozambique forces continued into the night on two fronts, the Mozambique Information Agency said today.

"Heavy fighting is reported in Tete Province and Gaza Province," respectively in the north and south of Mozambique, the agency said in a communiqué.

Smith Goes; No Date Set

(Continued from Page 1)

ence and to draw up a voters' list and hold elections.

The issue of a date of Rhodesian independence is elementary, since the crux of the dispute between the nationalists and Mr. Smith is the composition of the interim government leading to independence. Mr. Smith demands white control over two key Cabinet posts—defense and law and order—as well as dominance by whites in the transition government. The nationalists reject Mr. Smith's demands.

With both sides unable to agree even on a date of independence —and with the departure of Mr. Smith—the nationalist delegates here expressed uncertainty about the outcome of the conference and, like Mr. Smith, voiced some annoyance at the British role.

Colonial Power

The Africans say that Britain, as the colonial power in Rhodesia since the 1890s, bears responsibility for the territory, and that only the British government can guarantee a transfer of power and thwart any prospect of Mr. Smith undermining majority rule in the nation of 270,000 whites and 6 million blacks. The Africans seek a governor-general, or a similar administrative figure, with control over the Rhodesian armed forces during the interim period.

The British, who have been forced to organize the conference, refuse to accept an administrative role in Rhodesia, fearing it would entangle them in a southern African peace-keeping role, possibly even involving troops. The United States is convinced, according to diplomats, that Britain must undertake a forceful role in the transition to majority rule or face the collapse of the conference and an escalation of the guerrilla war.

Shortly before Mr. Smith's departure, he said he did not believe that the U.S. presidential election result would have any effect on the Geneva conference.

25 Die in Polish Wreck

WARSAW, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—At least 25 people were killed and injured early today when an express train ran into the rear of a stationary passenger train in fog near Czestochowa in central Poland, PAP, the Polish news agency, reported.

Sakharov Urges Shah Intervene for Russian

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov today handed a statement to the Iranian Embassy here urging the Shah to intervene with the Kremlin on behalf of a Soviet defector who he said could be tried for treason.

The defector, airplane pilot Valentin Zosimov, was returned to the Soviet Union by Iran at the end of last month, four weeks after he flew a small plane across the border and asked to go to the United States.

Gromyko, Fahmy Reported Meeting Secretly in Sofia

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy were reported meeting in strict secrecy in Bulgaria today for a major reappraisal of soured Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Egyptian officials said no information was available on the meeting, and Mr. Gromyko made no mention of it when he arrived in the Bulgarian capital from Moscow. He said he was in Sofia to talk with Bulgarian leaders.

The Egyptian Embassy said Mr. Fahmy expected to have several talks with Mr. Gromyko, although neither government has announced that the meeting is taking place.

Both sides seemed determined to avoid information leakages, and diplomats said the meeting might end tomorrow without any official statement.

The discussions are regarded as sensitive, because this is the first high-level encounter between the two governments since President Anwar Sadat last March denounced a Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty signed in 1971. He accused the Kremlin of holding back vital military supplies.

Swiss Shrug Off Criticism of Haig, Kissinger Parley

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Swiss government rejected today a suggestion that a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Gen. Alexander Haig, commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Forces, in Zurich in September had been incompatible with Swiss neutrality.

Gilbert Baechtold, a Socialist deputy, questioned whether the government had the right to authorize the meeting of a foreign troop commander with another foreign official on Swiss soil.

The government replied to the written parliamentary question by noting that the meeting had been a private interlude during Mr. Kissinger's official stay in Zurich for talks with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Because the Kissinger-Haig meeting was unofficial, the government said, there had been no need to authorize it.

Peruvian Official Hails Soviet Jet Offer

LIMA, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The foreign minister of Peru said yesterday that a Soviet offer to sell Peru 36 supersonic jet fighter-bombers suited the needs of Peru's air force and came with "extremely convenient terms of payment."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman later said that Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente had not officially confirmed that Peru would buy 36 Su-22 fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union, because such confirmation could only come from the Air Force Ministry.

Talks Held on Implementing Lebanon Peace Force Plan

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Preparations are under way to implement a "security plan" for re-establishing order in Lebanon after a year and a half of civil strife.

President Elias Sarkis, who has endorsed the plan, put the final touches on it today at a meeting with Lt. Gen. Ali Al-Shayer, the Saudi military attaché who has been authorized by his government to help implement the Arab summit resolutions that are the basis of the plan.

Saudi Arabia last month hosted an Arab six-nation summit conference that established a blueprint for peace in Lebanon. The plan was later endorsed by a full-scale meeting of Arab League representatives in Cairo.

A main resolution adopted by the summit concerned the establishment of a "deterrent Arab force" for Lebanon that, when fully formed, will have 30,000 troops and will be equipped with heavy weapons and armor.

Leftist-controlled Radio Beirut said that an advance party of Arab forces arrived in Lebanon today. It gave no details. A Syrian military team called on President Sarkis this afternoon to discuss what the radio described as implementation of the Arab peace plan.

The leftist daily Al Moharer said here that the Syrians will provide 24,000 of the 30,000 troops of the Arab force.

Syrian troops with tanks painted white—the color of the Arab peace-keeping force—were reported today to have advanced to the outskirts of the mountain town of Aley, about eight miles east of here on the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

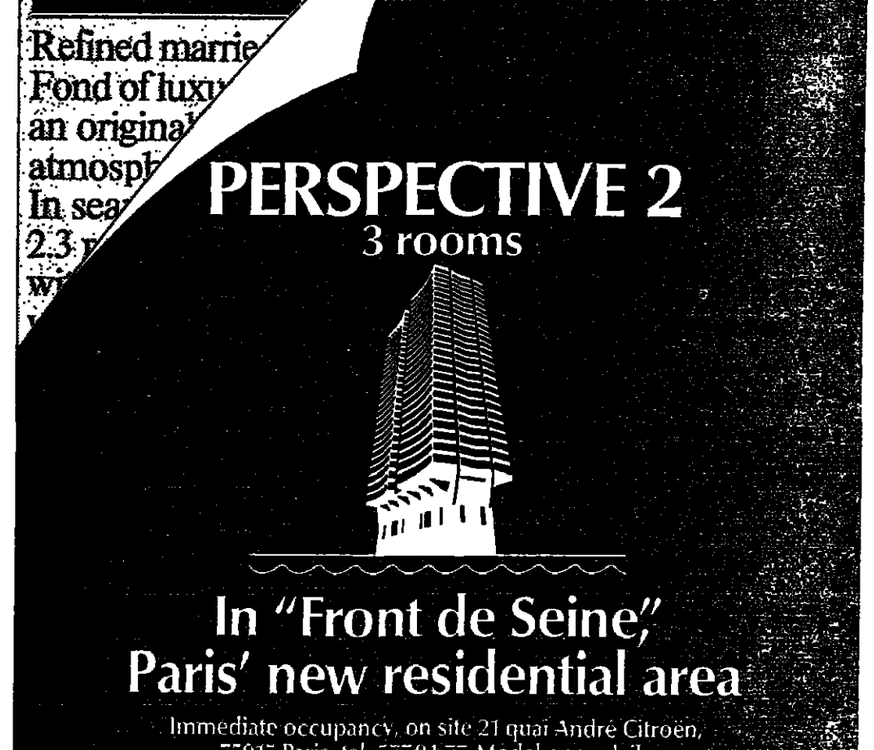
The details of the security plan have not been officially disclosed. According to accounts in the press today, two regiments will be stationed in Moslem-held areas and two in Christian-controlled districts. The Arab peace force will reopen highways that have been closed to civilian traffic for several months, the reports said. The force is to begin this operation before the end of this week, newspapers said.

Mr. Sarkis was reported to have decided to keep the Arab force under his personal command and will have Lebanese military officers to assist him.

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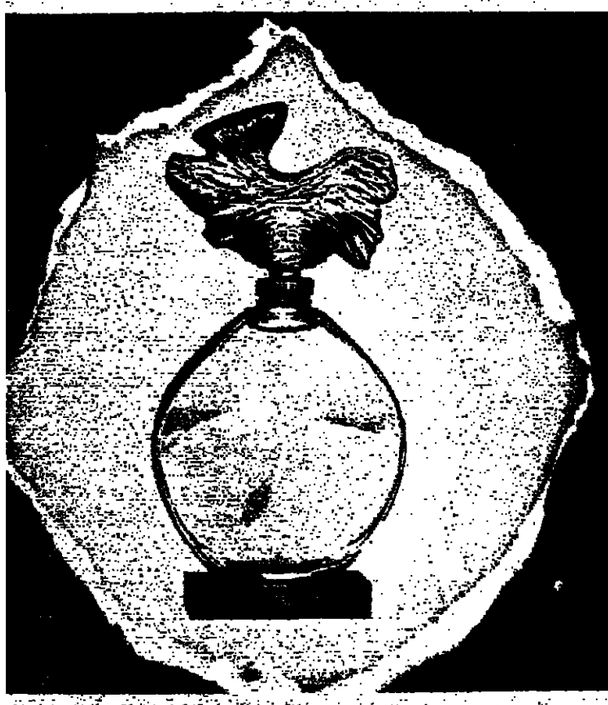
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, November 4, 1976 *

President Jimmy Carter

It was a fantastic campaign, combining many of the dramatic features of earlier electoral battles, plus elements new to U.S. constitutional developments; shrouded, toward the end, in an atmosphere of apparent public apathy that was shattered when the voters trooped to the polls. And, like most presidential elections, it leaves many questions aroused but unanswered during the flow of political rhetoric.

It was close, like 1960. It was long in being resolved (despite election machines and computers) like 1916 and 1948. And it even held, in the impounding of the voting apparatus of New York State, a faint echo in the Bicentennial Year of that Centennial "contested election," which had to be referred to an electoral commission.

All that recalled the past. But the fact that President Ford had won his office through appointment to the vice-presidency in the wake of the conviction of his predecessor for a felony by a president who in turn resigned under heavy fire for the Watergate offenses was a new, unhappy factor in the struggle; that Mr. Ford came so close to election is a tribute to his conduct in redeeming the presidential office, in coping with an acute recession and in dealing with a complex world

And President-elect Carter? His emergence from initial obscurity to the highest office in the land holds its own drama; his success in uniting a party that is often at odds with itself and, without proposing spectacular approaches to issues, bringing a man from the Old South to the White House constitute no small triumphs. Doubtless the frictions within the Republican party, inspired by its unreconstructed right wing, did him no harm. But the fight still went right down to the finish line, with no respite—and Jimmy Carter won.

What does his victory imply? He will have a Democratic Congress; what he proposes will have a welcoming legislative audience and, presumably, a cooperative one, instead of the party gap between the Oval Office and Capitol Hill that has characterized the last eight years. But the campaign brought out little in the way of specific programs from Mr. Carter. Whether he will be as cautious as that campaign seemed to indicate or as dynamic as Franklin D. Roosevelt, who campaigned in much the same way in 1932, remains to be seen. Even his supporters during the contest credited him with good intentions rather than records or particular promises of performance. No longer "Jimmy Who?" he remains "Jimmy What?"

Yet for all the tensions and doubts that continue after the election, the process itself was encouraging Americans did argue, did vote in large numbers for their next president. When one looks to the parliamentary coup that fastened tighter chains on India on the election day of the United States, or the military coup that transferred power in Burundi the night before, even his opponents can welcome Jimmy Carter to the White House. A majority of the American people chose to send him there.

Advice for Juan Carlos

King Juan Carlos of Spain has been in France, reportedly seeking counsel from a long-time friend, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and advancing his country's case for admission to the European Community. This state visit, symbolizing close ties between Paris and post-Franco Madrid, is all to the good; but meanwhile, the King was getting some unsolicited political advice back home possibly more valuable than any forthcoming from the Elysée.

Jose Maria Areilza, count of Motrico, foreign minister from the King's accession last November until the Cabinet reshuffle in July, warned the government that it cannot build viable democracy in Spain through political institutions left by Generalissimo Francisco Franco. In a newspaper article, Areilza urged the government to take the initiative for negotiations on a political reform blueprint with "all those groups and political parties which sincerely want democracy for Spain."

This is exactly the advice the King and the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez have been getting for months from a wide spectrum of parties—from moderate right to the Communists—which have come together under the Democratic Coordination label. But, this time it comes from an impeccable monarchist, a leader of what he calls "the civilized right," and a man who tirelessly and effectively advanced the vital cause of Spanish participation in the European Community while in office.

It is extremely difficult to lead a country back to democracy after 36 years of authoritarian rule. The King's devotion to the democratic goal seems beyond question and the Suarez government has taken some important steps. But genuine democracy cannot emerge from undemocratic institutions such as the Francoist Cortes or the National Movement, still Spain's only legal political organization.

To build democracy it is necessary to call on all the democratic forces ready to help. The sooner the King and Suarez begin the process, the sooner Spain will be able to put a hazardous transition period behind it and negotiate its essential links with a receptive Western Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Green Monkey Fever

Nine years ago, in Marburg, West Germany, a group of 30 laboratory technicians employed in handling green monkeys from Uganda and Kenya fell ill; seven of them died. The hitherto unknown killer was thereupon named Marburg Disease, or, sometimes, green monkey fever. Epidemiologists began worrying even then about when it would make its next fatal appearance, and where it would claim its victims.

The answer has come this year, when over 335 people have died of a variant form of this disease in Zaire and the Sudan. The victims have included doctors and nurses who proved as vulnerable as their patients An international scientific research team in Brussels issued this warning last week: "The capacity of the virus for interhuman transmission is extremely serious. It poses the gravest danger due to a virus disease encountered in public-health care in more than 25 years."

So little is known about Marburg Disease that neither a preventive vaccine nor any curative drug is available. The threat it poses is a reminder that the problem of infectious diseases is still very real. Many people have thought that infectious diseases belong to history because of the great successes scored by antibiotics. But antibiotics help only for bacterial diseases; they are useless for viral diseases.

The highly developed pharmaceutical industry of the Western world has been strangely unsuccessful in developing effective medicines against viral diseases. Perhaps the Marburg threat can provide a badly needed incentive for much more intensive research.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Election of Carter

With the election of Jimmy Carter the United States has started an experiment. This also figures for the rest of the world. Sure enough everything will become less predictable and more interesting than under the presidency of Ford The rest—the quality of the policy-making and to what extent it will be a blessing for the Americans and the rest of the world—remains to be seen.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Britain and Rhodesia

Pressure on Britain to involve itself more deeply in the attempt to get a Rhodesian settlement is increasing. It will continue to do so. It comes mainly from the black African nationalist groups represented at the Geneva conference. It can also be assumed that Washington has been discreetly urging fuller British participation. Mr. Caliaghan said that Mr. Crosland [foreign secretary] would go to Geneva "if necessary." All along, the government has resisted attempts to involve Britain. It only reluctantly agreed to convene the Geneva conference. Now the government seems to be edging towards accepting further, as yet unspecified, commitments . . .

It is true that Britain has great responsibility for Rhodesia. That responsibility must be discharged to the utmost of our abilities. Where the limit of those abilities lies is the question to which the government must now seriously address itself—something which it has so far made no noticeable effort to do. There must be a joint effort with our allies to head off another Angola and a further advance of Russian power.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1901.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation: "The season is nigh when, according to the time-honored custom of the people, the President appoints a day as an especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God. In spite of the recent death of our good President, no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we. I therefore designate Nov. 28 as a day of general thanksgiving."

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1926.

WASHINGTON.—Democratic leaders regard the results of yesterday's elections as a slap at the prestige of President Coolidge and his administration. Though returns are still incomplete, the Democrats appear to have gained seven seats held in the Senate by Republicans and also to have made lesser gains in the House of Representatives. Party leaders are already thinking of victory in the 1928 Presidential race, and Al Smith's name has been mentioned.



Moscow's 'Come Hither' to Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The Kremlin is using every argument it can find, from threats to blandishments, to make Peking seek an immediate reconciliation with the Soviet Union—which, it argues, is being obstructed by the United States. Some Soviet leaders seem to believe that, unless the opportunity provided by Mao's death is grasped promptly and firmly, it may not recur for a long time. The massive propaganda barrage which Moscow radio is now putting down over China, with promises of generous help and undying friendship, is presumably accompanied by more realistic approaches through secret diplomatic channels.

Western intelligence has no evidence of such direct approaches and therefore tends to doubt whether they are in fact taking place. Government officials who have asked intelligence analysts for their assessment of the situation have been told that even if such approaches were to be made by Moscow, they would be rejected by Peking. The analysts maintain that Peking's public rejection of some of the messages of condolence and greeting recently received from Moscow suggests that diplomatic feelers would be treated in the same way.

Propaganda

But propaganda trends sometimes provide a better indication of what is going on under the surface than secret information, or, as in this case, the lack of it. Soviet propaganda campaigns are closely coordinated with the Kremlin's diplomatic activity, and there are many examples from the past which show that a new line which first became apparent in broadcasts was accompanied by secret Soviet actions which became known only much later.

Soviet broadcasts to China have now replaced the polemics which filled the airwaves before Mao's death with recollections of past friendship and intimations of future cooperation. One broadcast said that the Soviet Union had trained 11,000 Chinese specialists during the 10 years preceding the Sino-Soviet split in 1960. Such cooperation, it urged, should be resumed "even today" so that it may benefit both nations. Another broadcast recalled the assistance given to China in the development of nuclear industry, and implied that more such aid could be forthcoming.

The broadcasts are made up of a number of layers, which have to be separated in order to get at the real message. At the political level, Moscow goes out of its way to refute the "imperialist" claim that the long-term interests of China and the Soviet Union are fundamentally opposed, and that therefore any real reconciliation is impossible. Indeed, it goes so far as to argue that China and the Soviet Union have identical "class" interests, that these Communist interests are "fundamental," and that the friendship and cooperation of the past could be re-established to bring them back to "the joint struggle against the common enemy."

Moscow makes no bones about it. It is looking forward to "the revival of the mighty anti-imperialist alliance of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist states"—a process which, it says, is being impeded by certain quarters in the United States.

Decode

To decode the address to which this message is directed it is necessary to delve back into the internal Chinese polemics which go back to the late 1950s, when some of China's military leaders were accused of working to preserve the Sino-Soviet alliance against Mao's express wishes. It is a charge that was again being made by the radicals against some of the Peking military at the height of the struggle which preceded Mao's death, though in more veiled form, by using historical analogies and by ostensibly attacking Lin Piao, the defense minister who tried to flee to the Soviet Union in 1971.

But the real target of the attack was the military leadership which was in command of the armed forces last year, when Teng Hsiao-ping was in charge in Peking. The same military leaders remain in command now, under the new party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng.

Some of the Chinese military have always been less hostile to the Soviet Union because they knew that China was risking a disastrous defeat in any fighting that might develop. Others, remembering Soviet military aid in the past, continued to regard Moscow as the only possible source of modern weapons for their armies.

That Moscow's message is addressed to them is shown also by an article placed in the Western press last month by Victor Louis, a Kremlin mouthpiece used for psychological warfare assignments by the KGB. Louis wrote that his Moscow sources "believe" that the Soviet Union could reach agreement with Chinese military leaders of the older generation. *Many of them, he said, had been* trained in the Soviet Union, and they knew what Soviet "military and economic aid" had done for China. "It is therefore believed in Moscow," he said, "that they still realize the need to find a common language with their Soviet neighbor."

Moscow's "come hither" message to Peking was accompanied by a threat. The older generation of Soviet leaders, it said, had put their faith in the Chinese military, whom they had known personally, "but the new generation of Soviet leaders is much less sentimental." For the past few years, it explained, while Moscow was waiting for Mao to die and for Peking to change its policy, the Soviet "elders," as Louis described them, were able to prevent "an irreversible decision" in the Kremlin. But, he added, it would be "incorrect" to wait for Hua, who was much younger. Those Soviet leaders who had adopted a wait-and-see attitude "will be unable to maintain it much longer." China's new policy, he said, ought to emerge "within the coming months." This, he concluded, could be "China's last chance" to show that those who had opposed Moscow's irreversible decision "were right."

One has to go back to the late 1960s to find similar Soviet threats against China, also planted through Victor Louis. At that time the threats were effective in reducing the level of Chinese hostility toward the Soviet Union, and the Kremlin might well think that they would be even more effective now in producing the results it wants.

Moved

Henry Kissinger has been moved by Soviet threats—of which the Louis article was, he said, "one relatively minor part"—to warn the Soviet Union publicly and more explicitly than ever before against attacking China. Moscow, however, chose to denounce Kissinger's warning as a "sordid" attempt to prevent the reconciliation which the Kremlin now believes is possible between China and the Soviet Union. He was trying to create the impression, Moscow radio said, that China was threatened by the Soviet Union, because he believed that they might normalize their relations.

If Kissinger really believes that—and his recent approval of computer sales to China, after opposing them for some time, suggests that he does—then he has come a long way in the past year. He used to argue that the traditional hostility of the two countries was so strong, and their national interests so opposed, that there was no need to worry about a possible reconciliation in the foreseeable future. He is not so sure now. Better late than never.

Examining Decline Of Radical Feminism

By Ellis Willis

NEW YORK. — In the past decade, feminism has transformed the consciousness of millions of American women and made significant progress in such areas as equal employment opportunity, abortion rights, reform of discriminatory rape and domestic relations laws. Yet the movement has had little effect on the basic structure of economic and political power in the United States. Now it is struggling to stand its ground against an aggressive backlash that has the Equal Rights Amendment stalled four states short of ratification and politicians competing to appease the anti-abortion fanatics.

The women's movement is, as always, a loosely connected network of groups and activities. Its largest and most influential branch is the liberal National Organization of Women (NOW). Other moderate organizations include the National Women's Political Caucus, the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and Ms. magazine.

Since 1970 the movement's radical wing has dwindled in both numbers and impact, but there are still groups of radical feminists and a new tendency that calls itself "socialist feminist." The movement also includes a variety of consciousness-raising groups, women's medical and legal projects, feminist newspapers and presses, women's studies programs, organizations of feminist writers, artists and academics, and individual activists with no special affiliation.

Rise of Backlash

It is no accident that the rise of the backlash has coincided with the decline of radical feminism. While NOW's task forces, legislative campaigns and anti-discrimination suits have gained important benefits for women, it was the radicals' new ideas, dynamism and militant rage that gave the movement its original momentum. Without pressure from the left, moderates rarely take risks or break new ground. And it is only when they feel threatened by radicals' demands that legislators and businessmen make concessions to the moderates. When that threat is perceived as weak or absent, hard-won reforms are in danger of being reversed—witness the recently enacted law cutting off public funds for abortions—and even a super-respectable measure like the Equal Rights Amendment is in trouble.

Radical feminism has been, in part, a casualty of the same political and economic conditions that have hurt the black movement and the left generally. During the Nixon-Ford era, conspiracy trials, grand jury interrogations of radicals, and such incidents as the Kent State shootings and the mass arrests of demonstrators have had a chilling effect on dissidents. At the same time, economic policies that reduce public spending at the expense of women, minorities and the unemployed have exacerbated the economic slump. Beset by simultaneous unemployment and inflation, people are fighting just to stay even, to preserve some stability. Predictably, the more insecure the economic position of men becomes, the harder they resist female encroachment on their jobs and other privileges.

Besides adverse external conditions, the movement is suffering from a demoralizing lack of leadership and direction that reflects its most serious internal problem: middle-class bias. Feminism has always had a broader appeal than the media types of rich, glamorous professionals and bra-burning choppers suggest. Most —even those who do not with the movement been influenced by and every feminist has versations that begin women's libber, but on to declare their basic feminist goals.

The fact that so many feel compelled to disclaim nection with "women's significant indication of between a predominantly class movement and the working-class women.

The early radical called for an economic revolution. But as the message began to catch attracted many women to ignore or downplay issues. Some argued that were biologically superior and that the purpose of was to restore the that supposedly existed in toric times.

Others saw women's as a way of improving personal situation rather changing the system. the fundamental feminist that the oppression of a political problem, them tended to see it as a psychological problem, feminism was a kind of A "liberated women" was threw off her "cultural washing" and refused to traditional roles. They women's liberation—a goal that could only be by organizing to combat power—with individual like getting a job or a rejecting marriage and hood, or becoming a lesbian.

These attitudes reflect the privilege of women who have education to compete for the tively few good jobs, the to pay for child care, the sources to leave their without risking the consequences poorer women might have to the luxury of experimenting "alternate lifestyles" and being in female chauvinist tastes.

Resentment

Most working-class women struggling along with their derpaid or unemployed husbands to make ends meet and bring their children decently, have different perspective. While are all for more equitable riages and economic equality, do not define liberation as leaving their families or exchanging housewifery for low-paid factory or office jobs. They resent "liberated woman's" snobbish sumption that they are brainwashed (i.e., stupid); they think their problem is not brainwashing but not having enough money, leisure or control over their lives.

It seems clear that if feminism is to recover from its current malaise it must return to its militant radical roots and focus on the economic conditions that are of overriding concern to the great majority of women. What is as yet a spontaneous and sporadic trend among small groups, increasing numbers of feminists are urging such a strategy. If their talk becomes action, a resurgent feminist movement may make the first assault on the apathy of the 1970s.

Ellis Willis, a staff writer for the New Yorker magazine, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Letters

Doomsday Economics

Re: the article by Peter Grose (IHT, Oct. 15) entitled "'Doomsday Economics' Dealt Blow by UN Resources Study." The Leontief study contains nothing new for those aware of the present predicament of mankind. It has been generally accepted that the developed world, in collaboration with the developing countries, has the technical means to adequately feed, educate, house and clothe every man, woman and child on the planet.

A problem does not arise until we confront ourselves with the question: do we have the "will" to embark upon such an endeavor? This is a question that is especially pertinent for the "haves" (developed world), as compared to the "have-nots" (developing countries).

The study stated: "To ensure *accelerated development*, two general conditions are necessary: first, far-reaching internal changes of a social, political and international character in the developing countries; and second, significant changes in the world economic order." If one reads between the lines of the second condition, it implies that the populations of the developed world also instigate "far-reaching internal changes of a social, political and institutional character." Such changes are not the sole responsibility of the developing countries.

I am not optimistic that such changes will occur soon. As the study of history, and consequently, human nature has shown, the "haves" have rarely voluntarily relinquished their power and wealth. If, in the future, we are to avoid a confrontation between the "haves" and the "have-nots", (the proliferation of nuclear weapons having bestowed upon the aforementioned confrontation the dubious distinction of being the last confrontation we will have to endure as a species), the populations of the developed world must rid themselves of the attitude to "get the better of the other fellow," and be educated and convinced that it is for their own good that they embark upon this programme. This is the sole benefit of such reports as the Leontief study, to convince and educate.

The release of such a study does not mean that such a program has begun, or ever will begin. Classroom academicians do not determine foreign policy, politicians do. It is the responsibility of each individual to demand of his respective governmental leaders that such a program be embarked upon, and insist that they begin. Until such action takes place on the part of the populations of the developed world, I, for one, am forced to accept 'Doomsday Economics' as inevitable. It is not a technical problem, it is a problem of "will."

THOMAS M. LE VASSEUR JR.
Rapallo, Italy.

Unesco Dilemma

A word perhaps needs to be said about the problems of reconciling principles with effective statecraft.

The Unesco dilemma over the resolution to grant states the right to control the press should never have been able to occur if experienced statesmen had been in charge of the major Western delegations. When the critical vote on this resolution took place [in Paris last December], where was the United States and the other delegations of the free press lobby? They were not around, having walked out to protest an earlier resolution on Zionism.

How sweet the revenge of the Soviet Union which had learned the price to pay for walkouts during the Korean war. Its absence then enabled the UN to vote for a peace-keeping force in Korea.

Who says that history doesn't repeat itself? The free-press threatening resolution of Unesco wasn't introduced as a Trojan horse. The gates of Troy were wide open having nearly been ripped off their hinges by delegates fleeing a hostile attack.

Why cannot someone with an ounce of imagination find a better solution to sticking up for one's principles than the feeble walkout? Why not stick and fight?

ANDREW P. SUNDBERG.
Geneva.

Job for Kissinger?

As a recent graduate of Harvard who retains a good deal of affection for that institution, I should like to remind C. L. Sulzberger (IHT, Oct. 25) that the post of president of Harvard University is not an elected office open to nomination in the newspapers.

When I last checked, Harvard was still an educational institution, not a political one. Henry Kissinger chose to leave Harvard and education for a political career and, whatever Mr. Sulzberger might think of Mr. Kissinger's abilities in public office, neither that experience nor, I might add, his prior record as a teacher qualify him to be president of a major university.

In addition, Harvard already has a president, Derek Bok, who was discovered without the aid of Mr. Sulzberger. Whatever doubts one might have about Mr. Bok's abilities, there is no reason that he should be pushed aside so that a fine university may be converted into a repository for unemployed cabinet officers.

PETER E. KNOX.
Cambridge, England.

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ajor Lisbon Crisis Seen Farm Minister Resigns

By Marvine Howe

SBON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Por-'s left-wing Socialist minis-f agriculture resigned today, ing what appeared to be a us political crisis.

e resignation of the minister, nio Lopes Cardoso, raises the ion of the future of the con-rial land reform program, h is the linchpin of Por-'s two-and-a-half-year-old lution.

e departure of Mr. Lopes oso is seen as a victory for right wing of the ruling So-t party as well as the mili-conservative Farmer's Con-ration, who have been press-for his dismissal since the ning of the year.

wertheless, this shift to the t has already begun to pro-a strong reaction from the dreds of thousands of the mmunist-organized farm work-who have made it clear that will resist any attempt to cel the vast expropriations ried out so far under the arian reform.

Mr. Lopes Cardoso, 43, has been minister of agriculture and fishing since September of last year and had won the support of the Communists and other leftists for his determination to continue the land reform, although correcting illegal seizures and other excesses.

The resignation follows a three-day Socialist congress, where a serious split appeared between the party's right and left wings, despite strong efforts by the party's leader, Premier Mario Soares, to preserve party unity.

The minister of agriculture and his even more radical wife, Fernanda, did not openly join the left-wing labor dissidents at the congress, but discreetly encouraged them, according to well-informed party sources.

Just before this morning's Cabinet meeting, Mr. Lopes Cardoso presented his letter of resignation to Mr. Soares. After discussing the matter with his ministers, the Premier accepted the resignation but gave no indication as to a possible successor.

First Reactions

The first reactions to the resignation came from the Communist-dominated rural workers unions from the Alentejo and Ribatejo Provinces, in central and southern Portugal, which are the land reform areas.

"We won't stand for this and we'll have to take action," the Evora farm workers union threatened, announcing that it would hold a meeting with the workers to decide what to do.

The farm workers union of Protalegre issued a statement saying: "Lopes Cardoso's resignation must have been done against his will and certainly does not favor the interests of the workers."

Meanwhile, conservative political forces openly welcomed the change as a confirmation of the rightward shift of the Socialist government, which has recently introduced severe reforms in labor, education and the economy.

rael Condemns N Criticism of s Pretoria Ties

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov (AP).—Israel has condemned United Nations report critic-of Israel business ties with uth Africa as an act of ashamed hypocrisy" by "Arab tes who live in glass houses."

Israeli UN Ambassador Chaim rzog said that if Israel were be criticized for its ties to uth Africa, "then let the same atment be accorded to all uth Africa's trading partners without exception."

Mr. Herzog named Iraq, Egypt, udi Arabia, Kuwait and the ited Arab Emirates as some of e countries with which South rica does business.

Mr. Herzog told the General sembly that Israeli trade with white minority government Pretoria amounts to less than er cent of South Africa's total rld trade figure.

Mr. Herzog said that Israel did wish to hide its relationship h South Africa. He said that relationship was "based on belief—shared by many other ntries—that the process of di-gue... is the only way to ng about a settlement of con-ts."

Iraq's ambassador said that his ntry's nationalized oil indus-shipped no oil to South rica. The ambassador from wait said that he intended to fute, rebut and debunk" Mr. rzog's statement and Egypt's bassador also rejected the rges, without being specific.

Iraq Said to Recall Damascus Diplomat

NICOSIA, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Iraq has decided to withdraw the chief of its diplomatic mission in Damascus to protest the "Syrian position on the Lebanese issue and pan-Arab matters as a whole," Baghdad radio said today.

In a broadcast monitored in Nicosia, the Iraqi radio attacked Syria's intervention in Lebanon. Iraq briefly closed its border with Syria last night but later reopened the frontier.



AP.

SLEEPER—A 13-year-old babysitter in Scottsdale, Ariz., took her 1-year-old charge with her when she went to a junior rodeo. The tot went to sleep in the saddle but held on to his bottle.

Police, Strikers, Clash Anew at Madrid Depot

MADRID, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Police and striking workers clashed again today on the seventh day of a bus strike.

The incidents occurred at the main bus depot when the police moved in to disperse an assembly of strikers. Four workers were arrested in the clashes that have become an almost daily occurrence at the depot.

City government officials said that some of the 7,000 bus-company employees have returned to work, but the strike leadership said the number was insignificant.

The labor sources said that a bargainning committee whose members belong to outlawed leftist labor groups met with Provincial Governor Juan Jose Roson.

Official recognition of the elected committee has become a key issue in the strike. The workers are also demanding that charges against seven of the strikers be dropped and that the company rehire 33 employees fider as alleged strike agitators.

Unesco Vote Favors Place For Israelis

Russian Effort Fails To Defeat Proposal

NAIROBI, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today failed in an attempt to block a proposal which should enable Israel to join Unesco's European regional group two years after its membership was denied.

The Soviet defeat occurred at a meeting of the political commission of Unesco—one of three commissions set up to arrange the organization's conference every two years.

At the last general conference in 1974, Israel's application for membership of the European group was turned down, prompting the United States to cut off its contributions to Unesco. It still owes the whole of its 1975-1976 contributions totalling about $38 million.

Plenary Vote

Today, the commission voted overwhelmingly in favor of an executive board proposal that every member state has the right and duty to take part in the organization's regional activities. The vote was 68 for, none against and 14 abstentions.

The proposal, which also allows states to apply for membership of the region of their choice, now goes to the plenary conference for a final vote. Israel is a member of Unesco, but not of one of its regional groups.

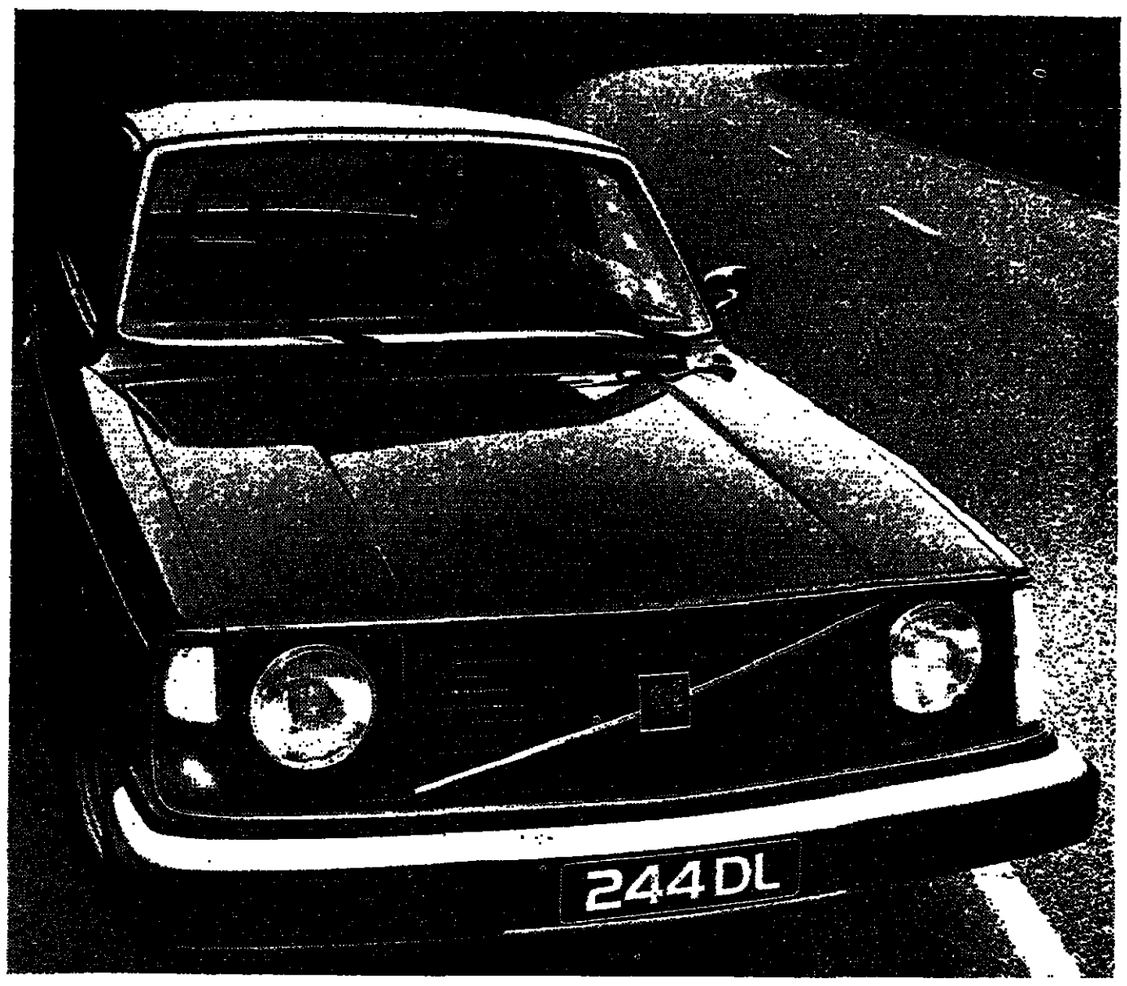
In today's debate, the Soviet Union asked why Israel should belong to the European group of which it was geographically not a part, and said it opposed all such moves in Israel's favor until the Jewish state complies with Unesco resolutions.

Israel has disregarded several Unesco resolutions including one to stop excavating Moslem archaeological remains in Jerusalem. This issue triggered off the 1974 row over Israel's European group membership.

Japanese Star Find Is Confirmed in U.S.

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has officially confirmed a Japanese amateur astronomer's discovery of a new star, and named it "Nova Ophinchus 1976," the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory said.

The new star, with a brightness of the 8.8th magnitude, was discovered in September by Yoshiyuki Kuwano, a 45-year-old library employee in Hita, southern Japan. Mr. Kuwano had discovered three other stars since 1971, the observatory said.



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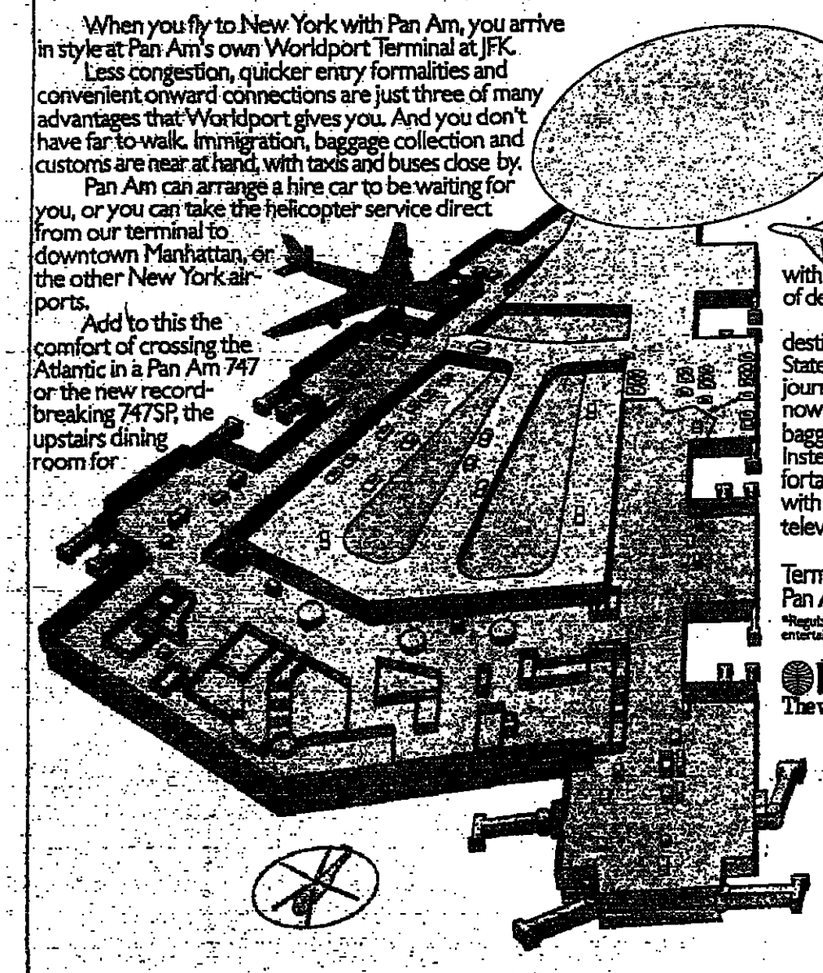
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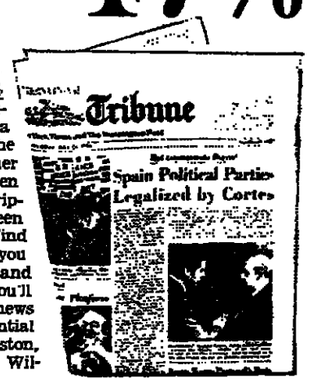
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Canada (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Chile (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr 638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 376.00	188.00	105.00
France	F.F 412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany	D.M. 278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£ St. 33.00	16.50	9.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Greece (air)	Dr. 2,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland	£ St. 33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire 75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl. 784.00	142.00	79.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
New Zealand (air)	$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr. 578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)	$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc. 2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas. 6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr 464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr 200.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
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A Bedouin in the Israeli Art World

By Jane M. Friedman

EILAT, Israel (IHT).—Some years ago, 45-year-old Salem Ahmed al-Hawath was one of the approximately 50,000 Arab Bedouins in the Sinai desert. With his two wives and two sons, he wandered from oasis to oasis as his forefathers had done for centuries, herded sheep and goats, caught fish from the Red Sea and remained untouched by the modern civilizations in nearby Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Today, Mr. Hawath, soft spoken and simple, still wears a soiled caftan and a wool cap. But he is on his way to becoming famous throughout Israel. He is perhaps the first sculptor to emerge from the Sinai desert in centuries. The Israelis discovered him and his chalkstone figures in the mountains of Sinai after the Six-Day War in 1967. Recently they brought him and his work to Tel Aviv, triggering widespread critical acclaim and financial success.

Although Mr. Hawath is back again in his makeshift desert hut one hour south of Eilat, his life has changed significantly. With money from his sculptures he bought a herd of camels. The Israelis have furnished him with more sophisticated carving tools and his tribe, which once ostracized him (the Moslem religion forbids the making of graven images) has welcomed him back. Some of the tribesmen even pose for him.

"I'm happy the Israelis like my things," said the modest Bedouin through an interpreter. He speaks only Arabic. He smiled, his darkened teeth showing, as he prepared a cup of tea over the fire inside his wood hut near the Red Sea.

Salem Ahmed al-Hawath began carving about 15 years ago. During a typical foray through the Sinai mountains, he came across the white chalkstone said to have formed the tablets Moses carried down from the mountain. "I saw the stone" said Mr. Hawath, "and my imagination took over. There were animals in them."

With black flint rock, Mr. Hawath began chiseling goats and other animals as well as eerie masks from the stone. Not only did his Chawat tribe ostracize him (they feared he would incur the wrath of Allah) but also he had the misfortune while in the desert to stumble across an undetonated bomb. It exploded, blowing off two fingers, further convincing the tribe that the sculptures were unlucky.

But the Bedouin persisted. Soon after the Six-Day War ended, an Israeli businessman named Ben Zion Spector, exploring the desert for future resort areas, discovered the artist. Mr. Spector, who speaks Arabic, became a friend of Mr. Hawath and eventually a patron. In April of this year, he convinced Mr. Hawath to show his work in Tel Aviv.

Thus began an odyssey and a meeting of two cultures which was surprising and humorous for Israeli and Bedouin alike.

"We had to get him a straw mat so he could sleep on the floor" recounted Itzak Tourel, the owner of a Tel Aviv gallery where his work was shown. Mr. Hawath apparently refused to sleep in the bed of the lavish seafront hotel room his patrons had booked for him. "He didn't like the city women either," continued Mr. Tourel, laughing, "they didn't smell of sheep."

During his one week in Tel Aviv, the artist did without women. But the statues he did there, inspired by a mindboggling trip to the Tel Aviv zoo, became erotic and gargoylish.



Jane M. Friedman.

Sculptor Salem Ahmed al-Hawath next to his makeshift Sinai Desert hut.

The discovery of Tel Aviv jarred the artist. "I saw new things during my trip to Tel Aviv" he explained, back again in his desert home. "When I came back, I had to go up to the mountains for a month. I almost went crazy." Mr. Hawath's first piece after his return home showed a man holding his fists to his ears, blocking out the noise.

But the trip yielded results, including widespread press coverage. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon bought one of Mr. Hawath's figures. And today the pieces sell for between $20 and $400. Recently, Mr. Hawath built a new shack closer to the desert rocks which he uses as an atelier and storage room for his carvings. There, aided by his 9-year-old son, he chips away at the stone as always, washing his work down with tea; which lends it a golden tone.

There has been significant development in the artist's style. Since returning to the desert, Mr. Hawath has sculpted a whole series of figurines based on the animals he discovered in the zoo. The gargoyle style has become more pronounced. Instead of the original abstract masks, Mr. Hawath has graduated to human faces—including women—and bodies in sphinxlike positions, reminiscent of the great ancient Egyptian styles.

The feeling is good on both Israeli and Bedouin sides. The Israelis feel they have discovered a talent. The Bedouin is happy to be appreciated.

"When I'm working," said Mr. Hawath, puffing on green tobacco in his hut, "only the stones and I exist."

"He is a true artist" said Gad Ben Zev, the son-in-law of Mr. Spector who accompanied this reporter to the desert hut, "he has no superficial culture. The inspiration comes wholly from within him."

Soviet Pair Retires From Ice Dancing

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The world's leading ice-dancing pair, Lyudmilla Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov, announced their retirement today from competitive skating.

The married team had won almost every prize available. Gorshkov underwent surgery last year for a perforated lung, but the two returned successfully to competition.

Tass quoted Lyudmilla as saying they were quitting because of age. "The years are taking their toll—we are 30 now," she said.

Culture Society Names Italian

VENICE, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The assembly of the European Culture Society yesterday elected Italian mathematician Beniamino Segre as its new president.

Antony Babel, former rector of Geneva University, Switzerland, was elected honorary president. Planning expert Lewis Mumford, an American, is vice-president along with West German philosopher Gerhard Funke, Polish poet Jaroslaw Iwaskiewicz, Nobel Prize-winning French physicist Alfred Kastler, Italy's Stanislao Ceshi and Soviet writer Boris Polevoi.

Bernstein Brings Home Some Musical Truths

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 3 (IHT).—The musical trade routes of the world are offering a rather garbled aspect so far this season. The Paris Opéra and the Orchestre de Paris have just returned from successfully peddling their wares in the United States (not always French wares, at that), the Vienna State Opera has just offered Berlioz's "The Trojans" as a sign of renewed life, while the Paris Opéra (where Berlioz still has trouble getting past the front door) has opened its otherwise vacant premises to Soviet ballet in the form of "Ivan the Terrible."

Nobody seems to be at home: everybody is in a holding pattern over someone else's airport or unloading goods from exotic places. In this peripatetic context, Leonard Bernstein—the most protean of musicians—appears as an element of stability and as a bearer of home musical truths in a world more interested in exporting them.

More or less repeating his royal progress of a year ago, Bernstein—newly outfitted with a bristly gray beard that gives him a patriarchal, not to say rabbinical, aspect—has just arrived from Vienna, where he completed a long-running Mahler cycle with the Vienna Philharmonic, to pursue what seems to be a Berlioz cycle with a rejuvenated Orchestre National de France.

The product of last year's visit, the Requiem, is now available in record stores, and he is now recording "Harold in Italy" and the "Symphonie Fantastique," which were on the program for two concerts at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. He was given a very French reception, which ranged from an excited concert audience that included the Prime Minister and numerous musical luminaries, to a magazine article that purported to canvass leading music critics from around the world for a rating of leading conductors, in which Bernstein finished well behind the leaders.

Straw votes aside, there are precious few conductors who can so completely identify themselves with the esthetic worlds of certain composers and at the same time occupy themselves with extracting total cooperation from such willful bodies of humanity as, say, a French orchestra. The miracle duly took place in the two ultra-subjective Berlioz works.



Leonard Bernstein
. . . in Paris

The appeal of this particular "Harold in Italy" was almost schizophrenic, with Bernstein and the orchestra producing a hallucinatory, autobiographical framework in which the excellent viola soloist, Donald Mackay, provided a sober, mellow, clear-voiced contrast, disappearing into and soaring out of the orchestral texture in a way that admirably suited the composer's own scenario.

The "Symphonie Fantastique" was hardly less impressive, on the one hand making the most of Berlioz's dramatic contrasts, and on the other exploiting the orchestral contrasts in which the score abounds—even if at times it meant giving undue prominence to secondary themes and passages that often go for nothing in other performances.

Here the Orchestre National itself was a factor. Its woodwinds, in particular, played with extraordinary clarity and security, while the violins—propelled by the dynamic presence of the new concertmaster, Patrice Fontanarosa, who has emerged from the anonymity of the pit at the Paris Opéra—played with unaccustomed vitality and an almost overeager responsiveness to Bernstein's urgent direction.

The conductor's assimilation of the quite different inner world of Mahler, and his own by now familiar role in Vienna's musical scene, was hardly less convincing a week or so ago as he led the Philharmonic in Mahler's most personal, relatively little-known Sixth Symphony at the Musikverein.

As if projecting a new sobriety that goes deeper than the new beard, Bernstein plunged into the opening *Allegro energico* with a brisk, hard-edged force that soon settled into an expansive, broadly paced, intensively expressive reading of the composer's confrontation with fate. Theatrical flamboyance was at a relative minimum and inner (dare one say Germanic?) passion was the keynote of a gripping performance. The Philharmonic themselves joined in the general enthusiasm.

Doctor's Wife—Glamour, Money Or Loneliness?

LOS ANGELES (NYT).—To many women, marrying a doctor means financial security and social prestige. To others, however, it means a short, unhappy marriage that ends in divorce.

"Divorce is becoming increasingly common among physicians," said Dr. Edward Stainbrook, a psychiatrist and chairman of the department of human behavior at the University of Southern California Medical School. "A generation ago, the divorced doctor was the exception, now it is almost the rule."

"Although nobody has done a study documenting the trend, it appears that doctors and their wives no longer feel compelled to continue a marriage that they find unfulfilling simply because they think that the profession demands it," Dr. Stainbrook continued.

While no one, including the Census Bureau and medical societies, has collected statistics pointing toward a high divorce rate among doctors, physicians interviewed agreed that such was the case. One doctor said that every doctor in his department at a major hospital here was either divorced or in the process of getting divorced.

"Doctors tend to marry the first woman they date," said Dr. William Skilbeck, a clinical psychologist at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"By the time they reach medical school, they regret never having had a social life and try to make up for it by getting married in record time. They often marry women totally wrong for them because they don't know themselves very well."

Dr. William Nolen, a Litchfield, Minn., surgeon and author, believes that single women or their mothers often pursue eligible doctors because "they want a son-in-law who earns lots of money." (The average office-based physician earns $60,000 a year according to a recent survey in Medical Economics.)

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1976

-Consuming Nations eading for Trouble

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

Nov. 3 (NYT).—the ...rged with energy acti... the West are growing ...ely concerned over the ...esults of oil conservation ... and what they feel is ...levels complacency in the ...ited about the problems ...e supplies and prices.

... years after prices were ...ed, at a moment when ...anization of Petroleum ...ting Countries is consider... ...ill another increase, the ...ss of troubles ahead are ...ite louder and more in...

...ne 1973-74 energy crisis ...recedes from public memory," said Ulf Lantzke, executive direc...tor of the International Energy Agency in Paris, "there is a tendency to believe that the energy crisis is behind us. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The thinking in the 192-nation organization, established on an American initiative after the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo, is that the consumer nations are less than a decade away from the point at which their demand will meet the maximum levels the producing nations are willing to supply.

The implications are even greater price pressure and new interruptions of supply. Given the long lead times of energy research and development and energy investment, the West cannot, in the agency view, rely on the rapid availability of energy alternatives on a commercial basis.

'Serious Concern'

This is not yet an official forecast of the agency, but the sobering drift of analysis by the economists and other experts in the agency shows, in Mr. Lantzke's words, that "the world energy situation must remain a matter of serious concern to all of us."

Oil remains today the dominant energy source. Last year it supplied half of the total primary energy requirements of the industrial democracies. More than two-thirds of their oil requirements were met by imports.

The energy organization has given pretty close to flunking grades to efforts by the United States, consumer of a third of the world's oil supplies, to curb demand. But the conservation report card, handed out recently as the American election campaign was getting into high gear, barely caused a ripple.

Much of the agency's current depression over Western energy prospects stems from the attitudes in the biggest consumer country, where fuel prices remain well below world levels and where road transport holds the dubious record of the world's highest ratio of consumption per passenger mile.

"Unless the industrialized democracies implement together a coherent international strategy," said Mr. Lantzke, a 49-year-old West German legal official, "we will face another and, in the long term, perhaps more serious energy crisis."

Scope for Saving

The Paris-based agency sees substantial scope for increased energy saving through measures that would: Price energy at world market levels, introduce effective automobile and other transportation efficiency standards, monitor energy conservation in industry more closely, and apply insulation standards and energy-saving building codes more effectively.

It sees as measures required to stimulate energy production outside the OPEC states: More investment in oil and gas exploration and development, greater application of secondary and tertiary oil-recovery techniques, larger private-sector financing and involvement in alternative energy sources, particularly coal and nuclear power production, action by industry to provide long-term security for coal and nuclear power development.

"By containing demand and expanding supply within the developed countries," said Mr. Lantzke, "our preliminary forecasts show that oil imports could be kept to as much as one-third below the level they would otherwise reach in 1985."

The report by the agency also took Switzerland, Canada and New Zealand to task for cheap pricing of energy. The best Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Japan.

...ods Orders U.S. Fall ...r 3d Month

...SHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-... New factory orders declin... September for the third ...utive month, dropping 0.7 ...nt to a seasonally adjusted ...billion, the Commerce De...ent said today.

...ers had fallen 0.1 per cent ...gust and 1.5 per cent in ...revised figures for those ...s show.

...September, orders for dur...oods slipped 2.5 per cent, a ...er decline than the 3.1 ...ent listed in an earlier ...

Non-durable goods orders ...1 per cent in September, ...partment said.

...ory shipments in Septem...talled $83.64 billion after ...al adjustment, 0.9 per cent ...an in August.

...ments of durables fell 2.5 ...nt while non-durable ship...rose 0.7 per cent.

...lled orders declined 0.2 per ...or the second month in a ...eaving them in September ...1.70 billion seasonally ad...

...ufacturers' inventories rose ...r cent in September to an ...ed $154.13 billion after hav...en 0.6 per cent in August ... July.

...man Surplus ...Payments Cut ...Latest Month

...NKFURT, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ). ...West German balance of ...nts showed a surplus of ...illion marks in September, ... a 3.374-billion-mark sur... August, as a large current ...t surplus was offset by a ...drop in the surplus from ...accounts, according to fig...leased by the Bundesbank ...

...current account in Septem... previously indicated by ...deral Statistics Office, was ...illion marks in surplus, ... a deficit of 2.816 billion ...in August. The capital ac... surplus, meanwhile, fell to ...llion marks from 4.336 bil...rks in August.

...payments balance showed ...it of 634 million marks in ...ber, 1975. The current ac... that month was 935 mil...rks in surplus.

...ptember of this year, long-...pital transactions showed ...w deficit of 178 million ...against a surplus of 1,835 ...marks in August and a def... 1.496 billion marks in ...ber, 1975.

...-term capital transactions ... a surplus of 688 million ...against a surplus of 2,501 ...marks in August and a ... of 2.042 billion marks in ...er, 1975.

...mber figures showed a ...wing in transactions that ...statistically recorded, to a ...llion-mark deficit from a ...llion-mark surplus in Au... hese transactions, which ...y include a large propor... trade credits, showed a ...of 2.091 billion marks in ...er, 1975.

...September payments sur...ought the overall pay... surplus in the first three ... to 9.663 billion marks, ... a deficit of 1.640 billion ... the like 1975 period.

...inary figures published ...Bundesbank in the first ...eks of October showed a ...in foreign assets of 2.8 ...narks, due largely to a ...n-mark rise in currency ...e first week in October ...ign exchange inflows. ...ange in Bundesbank for...ets normally is identical ... surplus or deficit of pay... ...nsactions.

Vietnam Sets Policy On Private Business

BANGKOK, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Vietnam announced guidelines for private business in South Vietnam and said it would protect the legal interests of businessmen in areas where private enterprise is allowed, the Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said today.

The "overriding spirit" of the new policy will be joint management with the state monitoring and protecting the interests of both private shareholders and workers, VNA said.

The statement mentioned exploitation of natural resources, agriculture and transport as areas where investment was welcomed or allowed.

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After Anti-Inflation Moves

Wall St. Fears New Europe Slump

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Doubts about the strength of the U.S. economic recovery have kept investors guessing for months, but events abroad may assume a bigger role soon.

Slowing economic growth abroad has not escaped notice in the United States, of course, but Wall Street analysts have begun focusing on something more basic than a pause or lull. Britain, France and Italy have begun to take tough measures against inflation even as their business activity slows. These policies are increasingly seen in the United States as having serious, possibly risky, long-term implications.

"Deflationary policies in these countries mark a historic juncture for the postwar economy," says Francis Kelly, research director of Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. He believes they are a full-fledged test of monetary theories and of the system of floating exchange rates adopted in recent years.

"We remain undecided about the outcome of this test," says Mr. Kelly, "but believe Britain, France and Italy run at least a 50-50 risk of a 'growth recession' early in 1977 as a result of the deflationary measures being taken." Growth recession is a term used to characterize a period when total output is neither rising nor falling materially.

Argus Research Corp. has been voicing similar concern about the economic policies being adopted abroad. Argus is basically bullish about the U.S. stock market, contending that investors have erred on the pessimistic side in assessing recent business trends.

"But the gloom here is mild compared to sentiment across the Atlantic, where most stock market indexes are at or near their 1976 lows," says Argus. "The European markets have been somewhat wiser, and justifiably sadder, in perceiving the severity of their underlying economic predicament.

"There may be a few exceptions to the general gloom—Germany and Switzerland come to mind—but the growth of most European economies during 1977 will be, at best, slightly worse than in 1976 and, at worst, nearly disastrous."

The crux of both analyses is the uncertain impact on the world's economy of deflationary policies being undertaken by several countries. These policies are aimed at reducing, rather than spurring, total domestic demand and at stabilizing currency exchange rates. Argus sees these policies being implemented in a way "that is sure to have a negative impact on trading partners."

Blyth Eastman Dillon's Mr. Kelly says recent deflationary moves abroad are not "just another chapter in the elusive search for international price and employment equilibrium, but, rather, the last struggle" of a monetarist approach to economic problems.

"Considering that these deflationary measures have been adopted in a climate of high unemployment and slowing economic growth, one must concede they are at least well-intentioned," he says. But he believes it still is questionable whether they can achieve intended results without a severe retrenchment in employment, or that the political climate abroad is strong enough to permit their implementation.

Mr. Kelly sees little reason to expect that deflationary policies will succeed in strengthening exchange rates. "The inevitable failure of the cosmetic solution to go far enough in slowing money growth through the public sector," he says "sets the stage for succeeding policies. These will focus, in short, on imports."

Protectionist policies, which would curtail freedom of international trade, are "highly likely" to result, he says, because of political pressures in the affected countries. He believes the economic vigor of Japan and West Germany would be quietly sapped as a result.

"We would expect the Japanese and West German economies to direct exports into the still-expanding U.S. market, raising a question about the trade policy of our next administration," he says.

Technique Bypasses Underwriters

Exxon Plans 'Dutch Auction' in Bond Issue

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Exxon Corp., which pays more than $500 million annually in interest on its substantial borrowings, is taking a page from a money-raising technique once popular at the Treasury Department, the country's biggest borrower.

In what it describes as an "experiment," the giant oil company has announced plans for a "Dutch auction" in a $54.9-million issue of pollution control revenue bonds.

Issuing the 30-year, tax-exempt bonds will be the Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority of Texas. The principal and interest requirements will be met by Exxon's payments to the authority.

Proceeds of this unusual sale will be used to provide air and water pollution control facilities at the company's refinery and chemical plants at Baytown, Tex., and its chemical plant in Houston.

In a Dutch auction, all bonds are awarded at a uniform price at the highest yield accepted once the full amount is spoken for.

From 1972 to 1974, the Treasury Department raised an estimated $10 billion in selling long-term bonds through this technique.

Since that time, the Treasury's debt sales—as in the case of the November refunding that takes place this week—have reverted to the more standard type of auction, whereby successful bidders pay various prices for a government issue.

The Dutch auction for Exxon's pollution-control bonds, with bids to be received in minimum amounts of $100,000 until Nov. 16, is being watched with more than passing interest.

It marks the first time that a major corporation has been associated with an auction of this type and the technique itself bypasses the traditional underwriting route. Usually, underwriters buy bonds from the issuing company and then reoffer them publicly after obtaining a fee from the company.

The big question posed by this tax-exempt issue—and only time will bring the answer—is whether the Dutch auction method can be applied to financing straight corporate debt.

If this proves to be the case, it could mean fewer underwriting dollars for the big Wall Street syndicates and a potential threat to brokerage house profits, already undercut severely by competitive rates in stock transactions at the institutional level.

Inflation Rise, Investment Cut Seen in Italy Austerity Plan

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Italy's developing austerity plan will cause an acceleration of inflation next year and a decline in fixed investment for the third year in a row, Treasury Minister Gaetano Stammati said today.

It will also produce a small surplus in the balance of payments current account and lower the public sector deficit, but the state's overall indebtedness will continue to grow, he told the Senate Finance and Treasury Commission.

Mr. Stammati put the 1977 inflation rate at 20 per cent, compared with a rise in prices of almost 18 per cent in the year ended Sept. 30. A large part of this increase will have been caused by a round of price increases for government-produced goods and services, designed to put these loss-making state firms back in the black.

The costs of investment goods will rise 25 per cent, he said.

Combined with a 0.5-per-cent decline in the quantity of goods imported, these price rises are likely to cut private consumption by 1.5 per cent and reduce investment in new plant by 1 per cent, the third annual decline.

An 8-per-cent rise expected in the quantity of exports should yield a balance of payments surplus on the current account of 100 billion to 200 billion lire ($115 million to $230 million) Mr. Stammati said. This compared with a current account deficit of 1,573 billion lire in the first seven months this year, the last complete figure available.

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Carter Victory Hits N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (IHT).—Jimmy Carter's election victory over President Ford pushed stock prices broadly lower in active trading today.

Stock encountered heavy selling at the opening, and the Dow Jones industrials were showing nearly a 17-point loss.

The Dow index closed at 956.53, off 9.56.

Almost 1,189 stocks were down compared with about 313 issues showing gains. Volume amounted to 19.35 million shares, compared with 18.4 million Monday.

Analysts said the first hour's "emotional" selling represented efforts by investors to close positions taken last week as political polls showed President Ford closing the gap on the challenger.

Larry Wachtel, of Bache Halsey Stuart Inc., commented that "the encouraging thing is that we didn't have a second wave down" after the opening retreat.

Mr. Wachtel said the market will likely go into a period of "watchful waiting" until Mr. Carter's economic policies become apparent.

Another analyst said the slack pace after the initial selling indicated many investors thought there was a chance there could be an improvement in the economy under Carter.

Oil issues were among the hardest hit. Analysts said that with Democrats retaining control of Congress and Mr. Carter moving into the White House, the climate for oil companies in Washington is bound to be less friendly.

Although they said fears of vertical breakup of the big oil firms is not likely, there are now "stronger odds" for horizontal divestiture.

Additionally, they noted the president has some flexibility concerning oil pricing policies and that Mr. Carter could be expected to be less generous to oil firms than Mr. Ford was.

Exxon lost 1 to 52, Gulf Oil 1 to 26 1/4, Mobil 1 to 59 1/4, Standard Oil of California 1 to 38 1/8, Texaco 1 to 26 5/8 and Skelly Oil 2 3/4 to 107 1/4.

Among some leading industrial stocks, Du Pont closed off 1 3/8 at 126 5/8, Dow Chemical was off 3/4 at 41 7/8 and U.S. Steel closed at 47, down 1/2.

Top U.K. Hotels To Change Hands

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Some of London's best known tourist hotels are to change hands as part of a £27.5-million deal announced today.

The Strand Palace, Regent Palace, Cumberland and Ariel hotels are among 35 hotels in Britain and Ireland acquired by Sir Charles Forte's Trust Houses Forte group from J. Lyons, a British food, catering and hotel group.

Trust Houses Forte is one of the world's largest hotel chains, with 750 establishments worldwide.

Market Closed

All stock exchanges and banks were closed Wednesday in Japan for a national holiday.

U.S. Agency Raises Number Of Big Banks on Problem List

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Eight billion-dollar banks are now being carried on the so-called problem list of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., up from just two at the beginning of the year, the banking agency disclosed yesterday.

One of the eight, moreover, is considered a "serious problem" by the agency, which placed neither of the two big banks in this subcategory last winter.

FDIC chairman Robert Barnett declined comment on the reason for this increase, which occurred while the problem list as a whole climbed by only about 5 per cent.

He cautioned, however, that there is always a lag between the time a bank is recognized as experiencing some degree of financial difficulty and the time it goes on the problem list and he said this lag was usually longer for the large banking organizations whose examination data takes weeks to analyze.

Identities a Secret

Not surprisingly, Mr. Barnett refused to identify any of the eight nor would he give any hint as to whether there was any geographical concentration. As of June 30, there were 88 banks in the United States with deposits of more than $1 billion.

The FDIC's figures are the most comprehensive of any of the bank regulatory agencies since they cover all the nation's 14,700 federally insured banks, about 98 per cent of all banks. Of these, about 8,900 are directly supervised, as well as insured, by the FDIC.

The problem lists of the banking regulators—the Controller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as well as the FDIC—made headlines last winter when it was disclosed that Chase Manhattan Bank and First National City Bank, now Citibank, appeared on the controller's list and that 12 of the 50 biggest bank-holding companies had been put on a problem list by the staff of the Federal Reserve.

Real Estate Collapse

The swollen number of problem banks was attributed to the recession, which reached its low point in the spring of 1975. Loans to finance soured real estate ventures caused a large part of the banks' financial erosion.

But the economy has continued its uninterrupted expansion this year and the overall number of problem institutions, as calculated by the FDIC, has grown hardly at all.

The agency's list carried 359 names in late January, 365 in late March, 376 in September and 368 in early October. It now stands at 379.

It is somewhat surprising, therefore, that the number of big banks in at least mild difficulty has jumped so sharply.

Mr. Barnett seemed not to be alarmed about the situation, but he made two speeches to industry groups in September in which he noted that bank failures since 1970 affected many more depositors than previously and suggested the insurance system might need some revision.

"In just the last six years," he told the Kentucky Bankers' Association, "we have seen failures of some very large banks, including two with over $1 billion in deposits, two of $100 million to $500 million and five between $50 million and $100 million."

This trend, he suggested, called for some discussion of the establishment of 100-per-cent insurance protection for all depositors. Only the first $40,000 of deposits is now covered.

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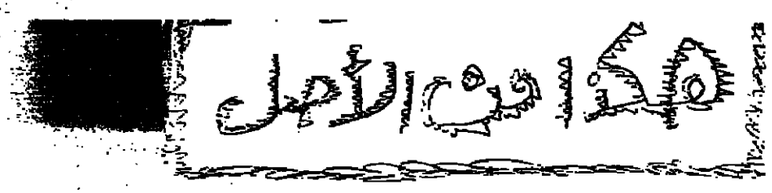
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 3

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36¼	31⅞	ACF Ind 1.80	7	113	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	18	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
24⅝	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	154	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	½
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	18	13⅜	13⅛	13½—	⅛
60⅝	47¼	ARASv 1.20	13	150	49	48⅝	48⅝—	1⅞
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		318	18½	17¾	18 +	⅝
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	65	8¼	8	8⅛	
55½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	172	53	52	52¾—	1⅛
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv 5.0	14	9	9½	9⅜	9½—	⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg 0.4	5	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		67	12¼	12	12 —	⅜
5⅜	3⅞	AdmsMillis	6	13	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
13½	7¾	Addrssg .10e	13	214	10¼	9⅝	10 —	¼
25⅝	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	715	33½	33	33 —	1⅛
14½	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	88	14¼	13⅞	14⅛—	⅜
6⅞	2½	Alleen Inc	60	38	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
39¾	32	AirProd 2.0	14	290	32½	32	32½—	⅜
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt 60.	10	6	12¼	12	12 —	⅜
34⅝	17¼	Aircoinc 11.5	6	65	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝—	⅜
25¼	14⅞	Akzona 1 .0212		15	16	15⅞	16 —	⅛
15⅞	13¼	AlaGas 12.8	7	7	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
112½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z100	113	112½	113 +	1
102½	89	AlaP pf 944.		z250	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛+	¼
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 82.8		z230	89	88⅞	89 +	1
17½	11⅛	Alaskin 45.e	5	51	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	½
21¼	14	Albanyin 7.2	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
8⅝	5¼	AlberIoC .36	13	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	24	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝—	⅛
30⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu 40.	57	747	26¼	25	25¼+	⅛
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd 7.2	6	51	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
28	19⅝	AlconLb 2.8	18	25	22⅞	22⅛	22½—	⅜
9¼	5⅜	Alexdrs .36e	5	36	5⅜	5½	5½	
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .90e	21	16	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	12	33½	33⅛	33¼—	½
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		9	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
21½	16¼	AllgPw 1.60	7	182	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp 6.0	6	22	12¾	12½	12⅝—	⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 180.	8	201	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
13⅜	9⅞	AlldMnt 6.4	6	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
15⅛	10⅝	AlldProd 60.		5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
59¼	40¾	AlldStr 180.	6	71	44	43⅞	44 —	½
6	2⅛	AlldSupmkt		25	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
30	11⅞	AllisChal 60	6.	219	25	24¼	24⅞—	½
9¾	6⅜	AllrtAut .60	9	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6½	AlphaP Ind 2.5e	14	29	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	26	335	54⅝	53⅞	54 —	1
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	50	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜—	1
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	13	158	55½	54⅜	54¾—	⅞
146	115	Amax pf5.25		5	133½	131⅛	133½—	1½
58¾	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		20	54⅝	54½	54⅝—	⅛
22¾	11¾	AMBAC 80.	7	15	18¾	18⅛	18¾—	⅜
21¾	16¼	Amerce 120	.7	2	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	½
25⅞	16⅛	AHess 60	.7	259	25	24½	24⅝—	⅜
42	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		25	61¼	60¼	60¼—	1½
21¼	13¼	AAirFilt .56	8	19	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
16⅞	8⅜	Am Airlin	7	234	12⅜	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
10	4⅞	Amcord .35	7	34	8⅞	8¾	8¾	¼
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	5	4	13	13	13	⅛
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	9	147	42	40⅞	42 +	½
26	21	ABrnd pf17.0		2	24	24	24 +	¼
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst 80.	15	316	36⅛	35¼	35⅞—	⅜
12¼	8¾	AmBldM .40a	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
39½	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	7	157	35¾	35⅝	35½—	½
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		6	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	53	15½	15¼	15½—	⅛
28⅛	22½	ACyan 1.50	9	465	26⅛	25¼	26⅛—	⅜
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	10	10	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	½
7¾	4¼	AmDualVt		10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		13	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
24⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2	10	872	23⅞	23½	23¾—	⅛
9¼	8½	AFam!St .32	5	58	9¼	9	9 —	¼
14	7⅛	AmFinSy pf		z270	8½	8½	8½—	⅞
6⅛	2¼	AmFinSys		5	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
24⅞	22⅝	AGIBd 1.95e		39	24⅞	24½	24⅝—	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		45	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
19¼	12½	AmGnIns .68	7	100	18	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
28⅛	21¾	AmGIn pf1.80		14	27½	27	27	
.6¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	45	14½	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
37¼	31⅛	AmHome 1	19	1003	32⅞	31⅞	32 —	⅞
37¼	29½	AmHosp .40	21	171	34¼	32¾	33⅛—	¾
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	27	28	4	4	4	
11⅜	5⅞	A Medici .24	7	220	10⅜	10½	10⅝—	¼
8⅞	5½	A Medicp .10	5	151	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
7⅛	3¼	Am Motors	6	469	4⅛	3⅞	4	
40⅞	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	147	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
12½	8⅝	AmSeat .40	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15⅝	8¼	AShip 1.07t	6	82	15	14¼	14⅝—	⅜
28⅞	16¼	AmStand 1.30	7	143	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
79	54½	A Std pf 4.75		15	75	75	75 —	⅛
8¼	6	AmSteril .30	5	54	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
33	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	5	8	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
62⅝	52⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1968	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞—	⅜
67	55	AmT&Tpf 4		61	64	63½	63⅝—	⅜
47	43¼	ATT pfA3.64		1	43	43	43 +	⅛
50⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		50	49¼	49	49	
10⅞	8⅜	AWatWk .70	6	10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
16	15½	AW4 1pf 1.43		z120	15½	16¼	16¼—	½
14¾	12½	AW 5pf 1.25		z533	14	14	14 —	½
19½	14⅞	Ameron 1	7	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	¼
10½	5½	AmesD .18e	4	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	26	21⅜	21¼	21½—	⅛
19⅞	13¾	Amfacinc 1	7	21	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
35⅛	26	AMPInc .41	31	403	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	⅛
12⅞	8½	Ampco .63	8	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	10	84	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		10	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	17	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅜
9	7⅛	Amstr pf .68		7	8		8	
49½	34	Amsted 2	7	26	44⅝	44½	44⅝—	⅛
9	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	5	5⅛	5	5	
31⅛	17⅛	Anacond .60	120	1101	29¼	25⅞	28⅞+	4⅝
32¼	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	6	33	27	26¼	25⅞—	⅛
48¼	35¼	ArdC y 1.60	8	35	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅜
6¼	5	Angelica .16	7	162	5⅜	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
10½	:	Anixter .20	5	4	6	6	6	
12⅞	/	AnsulCo .53t		56	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
29⅞	23⅛	Apco Oil	172	9	27½	27½	27½	
3⅞	1½	Apeco Corp		45	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Appld Mag	10	10	3	2⅞	3	
14½	9¾	ArcataN .60	6	52	13¼	12¾	13 —	⅜
31⅛	19¼	ArchDan .28	9	122	20¼	19¾	20 —	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Enlr	9	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝—	
3⅛	1⅞	Arlslar		176	3¼	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
17⅞	15	ArlzPSv 1.48	8	151	17	16⅞	16⅞	
114¼	103¼	AriPpf 10.70		z470	111	111	111	
4⅛	6	ArkBest .35		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27¼	22¼	ArkLGs 1.70	8	33	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
4⅝	2	Arlen RltyD		33	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅞	4¼	Armada Cp	9	16	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
35½	26¼	Armco 1.80	8	58	29¼	27⅞	29¼—	¼
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		9	27	28⅞	29	
52½	44	Armr pf 4.75		z458	52½	52	52¼	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	13	417	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛—	¼
52	46¼	ArmC pf3.75		z40	50	50	50	
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	15	18⅜	18¼	18½—	⅜
20¾	12⅝	AroCorp 1b	7	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
16	9⅜	Arvin .26e	4	39	13⅛	13½	13⅜—	⅛
27½	25¼	Arvinin pf 2		5	26¼	26	26 —	½
20	13¼	Asarco .80	14	131	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	¼
29⅞	19⅜	AshlOil 1.70	5	178	27	26⅝	26⅞—	⅜
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	13	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜—	¼
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	25	12⅝	12⅝	12½—	¼
4¼	1⅜	Atlco Mtg		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
21½	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	411	22⅜	21⅞	22 +	1
53	49¼	Atl Rich 1.60	11	1453	55⅝	55	55¼—	2½
51	44½	Atl Rc pf 3.75		270	50	50	50 —	⅛
71⅜	54½	AtlRc pf 2.80		74	69	68¼	68¼—	3
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	19	245	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
35½	26¼	Auto Data .24	23	233	27	26⅜	27 —	⅝
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	33	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		13	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		9	39⅝	39¼	39⅝+	⅛
29⅛	20⅝	Averylnt .36	21	7	21¼	21	21¼+	½
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	5	125	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
20⅝	10½	AvnetInc .60	6	343	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	½
50¼	32⅞	AvonPd 1.80	16	513	45¾	44½	45 —	1¼

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1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36¾	18¼	BabckWil	7	101	31⅛	30½	30½—	1½
14⅞	4⅞	Bache .40e	5	58	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	½
12¼	7⅞	Bakerin .24	6	49	8⅝	8	8 —	⅝
55	40¾	Bakrint .42	14	81	48⅞	48⅛	48½—	1
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	6	59	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	6	28	19	18½	18⅞—	⅜
23⅛	11⅜	BallyMt .02a	16	769	22½	21⅜	21⅞+	1⅜
28⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	365	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞—	½
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z10	52½	52½	52½	
16½	12⅛	BanCa .60	95	31	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
32⅝	14⅝	Bandag .05e	9	95	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	½
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	10	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	¼
20¼	12½	BangP pf 2		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅜
33¼	26⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	12	30⅛	30½	30½—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	22	13½	13¼	13½—	⅛
27⅝	24⅛	BankAm	11	469	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅛
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	253	34⅞	33⅞	34 —	⅜
28⅞	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		81	27⅝	27¼	27½—	⅜
34⅞	25¼	BarbOi 1.40		15	30⅝	30¼	30¼—	⅜
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	12	56	12½	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
17⅞	16⅛	BarnesGp .80	7	41	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	
16½	7⅜	Baslclnc .80	5	12	12⅛	12⅞	12⅝—	¼
37	25½	Basic pf 2.50		z10	32	32	32 —	½
39¼	26	BauschL .80	9	68	27	26½	26⅝—	⅞
46⅞	33	BaxtTrv .21	25	401	44½	44	44¼—	½
21⅞	17⅞	BaySIG 1.88	7	8	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
28	17	Bearing .50	10	36	26⅞	26	26⅛—	⅛
27⅞	21½	BeatFds .84	13	258	26½	26	26⅛—	⅛
136⅜	111¼	BeatFd pf 4		1	130	130	130 +	7½
28⅞	22¼	Beckmn .28	15	29	24T	23¾	24 —	1
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	16	23	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	½
23⅞	14	BeechA 1	7	40	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞—	¾
17⅞	8⅛	Beker .28	61	94	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
23⅝	13⅜	BelcoP .60e	7	75	19¾	19⅝	19½—	½
26	15⅜	Belden 1.32	9	8	26	25⅝	25	
11¼	7	BeldInHe .36b	6	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25½	15	BellHow .4		72	19	18⅞	19	—⅛
52½	48	BellCda 3.72	7	10	51¼	50⅜	50⅜—	½
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	7	4	18¾	18½	18¾	
45¾	37⅞	Bendix 2	9	50	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜—	⅜
26¼	17⅜	BenfiCp 1.45	5	171	23⅜	22⅞	23¼—	½
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.30		12	54	54	54	
29	25½	Bnfi 5pf 2.50		z100	29	29	29	
4⅛	1⅜	BenfStd Mtg		34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Bengt B .07e	6	18	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Berkey Pho		55	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23⅝	13⅛	Best Prod	13	370	21⅞	21¼	21¼—	⅜
48	33	BethStl 2	8	386	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅜
35⅞	30½	BigThree .40	18	121	32¼	31⅛	32 —	¼
28¾	17⅛	BlackDr .40	16	510	17¼	16⅝	16⅞—	⅝
11⅜	5	BlairJhn .4	8	5	8	8½	8⅛—	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	8	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14⅝	BlockHR 1	11	61	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
23⅝	20¼	BlueBell .80	6	224	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
5⅝	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
46¼	24⅝	Boeing 1	17	646	42⅝	41½	42 —	½
30⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	11	583	28⅛	27½	28⅛	
20	17⅛	Bk Month1.20	8	2	18½	18¼	18½+	¼
33⅜	26	Borden 1.40	9	172	31½	31	31¼—	¼
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	7	405	27¼	26⅜	26⅝—	⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	4	6	3½	3½	3½	
27	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	12	22	25⅞	24¾	25⅛+	½
94¼	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z50	92½	92½	92½—	1
12¼	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		61	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	¼
15¼	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		16	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	10	276	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF .58	6	32	27⅞	27	27¼—	⅜
32⅝	26¼	Brig Str .92	15	28	27¾	27¼	27¼	
83¾	66¼	BristMy 1.80	14	256	68⅝	67⅝	67½—	1⅝
50½	42	BristM pf 2		4	42¾	42½	42¾+	½
12½	9½	BritPet .33e	15	409	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜—	⅜
36½	25⅜	BrkwGl 1.20	6	43	28⅛	28	28⅛—	
19⅞	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	14	18¾	18½	18⅝+	⅛
25⅜	25⅜	BklUG pf2.47		x13	25⅛	25	25 —	
8½	5⅜	BwnShrp .20		16	7⅛	7	7	
25	16⅛	BwnGp 1.30	6	18	19½	19¼	19½—	
8⅛	5¼	BrwnFer .20	9	100	6	5⅞	6 —	
18⅜	11	Brunswk .50	8	207	15¼	14⅞	15¼—	
25⅛	11	BrushW .80	7	20	23⅝	23⅛	23¼—	
30¼	18	BucyEr .64	13	132	26⅛	25⅞	26 —	
19⅞	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	4	162	18⅛	17¾	17⅞—	⅜
6⅝	5	BudCa pf .60		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Budgini .24t	6	19	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	¼
25¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	8	13	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
7⅛	5	Bulova .05t		23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	27⅝	BunkHil 1.85		29	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	BunkrR pf1.50		12	15	14⅞	15	
7¾	4⅞	Burk Ramo		44	7⅛	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	7	54	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	1⅛
42⅞	37⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	6	93	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	1
7⅞	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅛	24⅝	Burndy .83	11	64	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
107½	83⅛	Burrghs .58	20	370	89⅞	88⅞	89 —	⅞
23¾	17	ButtesG 11	5	100	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	¼

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
51	45⅜	CBS 1.65	16	230	52¼	52	52½—	½
4⅛	1⅞	CCI Corp		73	3⅞	3½	3½—	⅜
2⅞	⅝	CIMtg Gp		53	¾	11-16	¾	
4¼	2⅜	CIRIt Inv		21	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	½
37⅛	28⅞	CITFin 2.20	7	63	34½	34	34 —	¼
1⅞	7-16	CL Assets		4	9-16	9-16	9-16—	⅛
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
6	5⅞	CLCAm .24	5	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
15⅞	8	CMIInv Cp	16	74	14⅜	14	14 —	1
8¼	5½	CNA Finl	7	101	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		23	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
13⅛	10	CNAI 1.08a		23	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
49⅞	43⅞	CPC Int 2.30	9	93	44½	43⅞	44 —	⅜
25½	14⅞	CTSCp .60	7	7	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
4½	1½	CabCab For		61	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
33	18⅞	CabotC 1.03	9	70	33½	32	33¼+	1
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅛	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		24	3⅛	3	3	
8¼	3	Cal Finanl	8	127	8	7⅝	7⅞	
10⅛	15⅛	CalPUt 1.60	10	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
17½	10¼	Callahn .40r	17	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Camm Brn		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
27½	15½	CmpRL .60a	20	143	23⅞	22⅝	23 +	1⅛
35⅞	29⅞	CamSp 1.36	11	66	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜—	½
3½	2⅜	CampTag 1.10	9	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
17½	12	CdnPac .84e	7	26	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
12⅜	7½	CanalR .64	10	7	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
55	40¼	CapCits .20	12	25	51½	51½	51½—	⅛
24⅜	17⅞	CapHold .40	10	41	19¼	19	19⅛—	½
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		18	1⅛	1	1⅛	
33⅞	27	Carbor 1.12	8	58	31⅜	30⅞	30½—	1¼
4⅞	2⅛	Carling Ke	45	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅞	10⅝	Carlisle .83	7	4	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	40	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅞	17⅞	CarolPw 1.72	8	306	22	20⅞	21½	
33¼	25¼	CarP pf 2.67		5	29¼	29¼	29¼	
34⅞	27½	CarTec 1.80	7	8	32⅛	31	31⅜+	⅛
23⅛	11¼	CarrCp .64	14	107	16	15⅜	15⅞—	⅛
16⅞	12⅞	CarrGn .82e		2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
25¼	17⅛	CartHaw .90	10	45	21	20⅝	20½—	⅜
43⅛	33	CartHw pf 2		12	35½	35½	35½—	¼
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	23	x14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
31	8¼	CascNG .73r	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
17⅞	15	Cast.Ck .80b	7	47	18⅛	15⅞	18⅛	
62½	53⅞	CatrpTr 1.50	12	394	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝—	1⅛
19⅛	14	CecoCp 1.15	10	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
53	47⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	59	45⅞	45	45 —	1⅛
52	45⅝	Celn pfA4.50		7	50⅞	50½	50⅝—	⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	12	161	10⅝	10⅛	10½—	⅛
18½	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	95	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	38	18⅞	18⅞	18½—	⅛
19⅞	15⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	11	39	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
52	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z20	51½	51½	51½	
[illegible]	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z420	30	29⅞	29⅞	
29¼	25½	CnILt pf 2.62		z300	29	28½	29	
35¼	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	9	102	14⅞	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
25¼	1	CenLaE 1.43	9	258	24⅞	24½	24⅝—	¼
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	55	14¼	14½	14⅝—	¼
18	13⅝	CenSoya .70	6	59	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
26⅝	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	95	23⅝	22⅞	23 —	⅜
35⅛	19¼	CentrDat .80	12	173	25⅜	25⅛	25¼—	⅞
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	9	22	18¼	18	18 —	⅜
30⅞	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	7	40	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝—	½
28½	18	Champint 1	8	207	24¼	23⅝	24 —	⅜
29⅛	19⅞	Chml pf 1.20		13	24⅝	24	24 —	⅜
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	408	12	11⅝	11⅜—	½
5⅛	2⅞	ChartrCo .08	8	73	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
26⅞	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	6	24	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		18	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
37¼	26⅜	ChaseM 2.20	11	1442	29⅜	27⅞	28 —	⅜
4	2	ChaseT .83e		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	12	5	6½	6½	6½	
52	25¼	Chemin 1.40	6	51	27⅞	27½	27⅞—	⅛
43⅝	30¼	ChmNY 2.88	6	136	38⅝	37⅞	38 —	⅛
32¼	25¼	ChesapkVa 1.36	6	11	27¼	27	27¼—	⅛
30	25⅛	ChesePn .76	16	133	27⅝	26¼	26⅝—	⅞
48⅞	34⅛	Chessie 2.32	6	68	34½	34¼	34½	
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		9	5⅝	5½	5½	
35¼	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	12	20	27½	27¼	27½—	⅛
3⅞	2½	ChkFull .10t		64	2⅜	2	2⅛	
9⅛	4½	Chris Craft		32	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15	9¼	Chromal .4	6	21	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
22⅝	10⅛	Chrysler .30e	5	921	19⅜	18⅝	19 —	⅜
22⅛	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	171	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	⅛
108	97	CinG pf 9.30		z1070	105⅛	104⅜	105⅛+	1
35½	18⅞	CinMil a 1.40	15	31	28⅞	28½	28⅝—	1
37⅝	27¼	Citicorp .96	10	987	30⅛	29¾	30⅛—	½
57½	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.80	8	418	57⅜	56⅝	57¼	
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		68	1½	1⅜	1½	
13	7	CityInvst .66	7	780	12¼	11⅞	12¼—	¼
15-16	⅛	CityInv wt		5	7-16	⅜	7-16—	1-16
24¼	16½	CityIn pfB 2		56	23⅞	23½	23⅝—	⅛
11½	10	CityIn pf 1.10		35	11	11	11 —	⅛
45½	25⅝	ClarkE 1.60	11	132	37⅞	37	37⅜	
15¾	7	ClarkOil .50		13	13⅝	13⅜	13½—	⅜
73⅞	4	ClvCliff 1.50	13	12	68⅞	68⅛	68½+	⅜
32⅝	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	10	123	32	31⅝	32 —	⅛
87½	77¼	ClEll pf7.40		z180	85	85	85 —	1
89¼	76	ClEIll pf7.56		z400	85	84	85 —	2
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	686	12½	12¼	12½	
11½	7⅞	CluetPea .40	5	66	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	½
13⅝	10¼	CluetIP pf 1		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
14⅞	7⅜	CoastSt Gas	3	140	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
19¼	13¾	CstSG pf1.19		12	14⅜	14½	14⅜—	¼
9⅝	6⅛	CocaBtl .48a	11	78	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
95¼	77⅜	CocaCol 2.65	19	314	82⅛	81¼	81⅞—	⅜
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .50	9	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14	8⅜	Co eNat .60	6	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
6⅞	2⅜	Coleco Ind	15	63	5⅜	5	5⅛—	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	ColgPal .88	14	485	25¾	25½	25⅝—	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAik .64	6	28	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅞	CollinF .05e	7	48	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	8	105	22½	22	22 —	½
25	19⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	7	8	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
55½	38½	ColtInd 2.58	6	52	49	48⅛	48⅛—	1⅛
79¾	47½	Co I pf 4.25		2	67½	67	67 —	1½
26⅝	22¼	ColGas 2.14	8	187	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
68	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		2	59⅝	59½	59⅝+	¼
58¾	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝+	⅛
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	4	107	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	ColSOh 2.20	8	75	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛—	⅛
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		9	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	12⅝	Combd Com	7	19	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
48⅞	32¾	CombEng 2	9	267	42½	41⅜	42⅛—	⅛
20⅝	13	CombEq .10r	9	91	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
32½	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	349	31⅛	30⅞	30⅝—	⅛
22½	17½	ComE pf1.42		8	21	20⅞	20⅞	
22¼	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		9	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	
23⅜	21⅞	ComwE pf 2		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
27½	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		15	27	27	27	
32⅝	27⅛	ComE pf2.87		33	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
84½	77	ComE pf7.24		1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜—	⅜
11¾	6⅛	ComwO		69	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
22¼	17½	ComO pf1.72		26	17¼	17	17 —	½
31¾	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	132	28⅞	28¼	28⅜—	⅜
38¼	18⅛	Compgr .05e	7	38	25	24⅜	24⅞—	⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	8	136	5⅜	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	27	11½	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
25¼	19¾	ConeMills 1	4	34	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
19⅝	12	Congolm .50	7	48	13⅜	13½	13½—	⅛
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	53	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25⅝	19⅞	Conrac .80B	7	21	22½	21⅞	22¼—	⅛
28	15	ConEd 1.60	5	249	19⅛	18⅞	19	
70	55½	ConEd pf 6		6	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	¼
50½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z10	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞+	½
54⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		5	52⅛	52	52⅛	
26¼	19⅞	ConFds 1.68	8	106	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛—	⅜
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		3	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
27⅞	18½	ConFrgt .80	8	3	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
30⅝	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	57	30	29⅜	29⅝—	⅜
22⅝	15	ConsuPow 2	7	146	21⅛	21⅛	21¼—	⅛
50	40	CnPw pf4.50		z70	48	48	48 +	¼
50⅝	44¾	CnPw pf4.52		z50	49¼	49¼	49¼+	½
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z600	77¼	75⅜	76½—	½
80⅞	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z70	80	80	80 +	¼
26¼	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
71¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.58		3	68½	68¼	68½—	¼
9¾	5¼	ContAir Lin		184	6½	6⅛	6¼—	¼
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		18	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
54	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	18	176	52¼	51⅛	52¼+	½
59⅝	45¼	Ct C pfA2.50		1	56	56	56 —	¾
34⅝	26⅛	CntlGrp 2	8	748	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	⅜
55⅝	35⅛	ContlCp 2.40	7	48	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝—	½
14½	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	7	71	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
3	1¼	Contl Rlty		13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
40⅞	33	Cont Oil 1.20	8	846	36	35⅞	35⅞—	1
15⅜	12¼	ContTe 1.08	10	635	15½	15	15¼—	⅜
27⅛	17⅞	Control Dat	9	728	23⅜	23⅛	23¼—	⅜
48	40¾	CnDt pf 4.50		z200	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
35½	26¼	Conwd 2.20	8	1	34½	34½	34½	
6	2½	CookUn .30t	5	21	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
41½	29	Cooperin .84	10	83	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛—	⅜
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	16	99	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅜
16⅝	9⅝	CoopTR .60	3	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
17¼	12	CooT pf 1.25		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
18¼	10⅝	Copeind .68	8	12	15¼	15⅛	15½—	¼
25⅛	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		54	18¼	17⅞	18¼—	⅛
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	2	44	44	44	
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		25	2	1⅞	2	
80	43⅞	CornG 1.12a	15	89	66⅝	66	66⅝—	⅞
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		16	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅞	6⅛	Cowles .56	15	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37⅞	28⅛	CoxBdct .55	13	32	31⅛	30⅝	31 —	⅞
16⅞	8¼	Craig .30	3	32	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅜
39⅝	23¼	Crane 1.20	4	87	27½	27¼	27¼—	¼
5⅞	3⅛	CreditF .52e	9	46	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
27⅜	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	75	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
42⅝	35½	CrockN pf 3		12	40¼	40¼	40¼	
15⅞	10½	CrompK .80	7	10	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
33½	18⅞	CrouHl 1	11	15	28	27½	28 +	⅛
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	7	375	18¼	18⅛	18½—	⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	44	42¼	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
20¼	13⅜	Culbro 1.32	6	22	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
11	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	3	9½	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
46½	19⅝	CummEng 1	9	13	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜—	½
126⅞	77	Cum pf 7.50		z1110	113½	112	112 —	2½
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅝	11	Currinc 1.08		21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	8	105	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
43⅞	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	8	22	35½	35	35¼—	⅛
25⅛	15⅞	CyclopsCp 1.20	4	4	23⅜	21	21¼—	⅛
31⅞	21⅛	Cyprus 1.40	16	25	22⅝	22	22¼+	¼

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	10	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Damon .20		80	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
11⅛	7	DanRiv .40	5	35	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜—	⅛
29½	19¾	DanaCp .84	9	100	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝—	⅛
41	27½	DartInd .64b	8	55	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
65¾	27⅝	Data Genl	21	120	42⅝	41½	42¼—	1⅝
17⅝	10⅛	Dayco .5Cb	4	29	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	9	77	32⅝	32¼	32⅝—	⅝
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	118	18⅝	18⅛	18¼—	⅜
85	72½	DPLpf 7.70		z50	85	85	85	
34½	29	Deere 1.10	7	376	30½	30	30⅛	1
29½	22½	DelMon 1.50	7	41	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
14⅞	12½	DelmaP 1.20	8	102	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
45⅞	35½	DeltaAir .70	9	x149	36⅝	35⅞	36⅜—	⅜
7⅛	3⅜	Deltec Intl	31	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Deltona Crp		52	3⅜	3⅛	3½—	⅛
23½	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	7	19	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	11	193	21⅜	20¾	20⅞—	1
34⅝	27½	Dentsply .80	14	13	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
25½	15½	XEST .127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24⅝	24⅜—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	DeSoto .40	7	25	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛—	⅛
19⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	228	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
95⅝	81¼	DetE pf 9.32		z100	95	95	95 —	⅛
83¾	65	DetE pf 7.68		z210	79	78	79 —	1
77½	64	DetE pf 7.35		z100	74½	74½	74½—	1
27⅜	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		11	27	26⅞	27	
27¼	24¼	DeE pfB2.75		6	27	26⅞	26⅞	
24⅛	12⅛	Dexter .40	9	32	22⅛	22	22 —	¼
6⅝	4⅛	DiGiorgio .05e	9	53	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
13⅞	9	DialFinl .70	6	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
41½	32⅞	Diamint 2	8	29	35⅛	35	36 —	⅛
22⅛	15¼	DiamAl 1.20	4	13	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
80	57⅛	DiamSh 2.20	9	143	67⅝	65⅞	67 —	⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dia pfD 1.20		51	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	DickAB .32	10	22	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
13⅞	[illegible]	Dictaphn .60	11	65	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
15	10½	Diebold .44	9	43	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
158⅛	125½	Digital Eqpt	24	268	149⅛	148⅛	149 —	2⅛
51⅞	49⅛	DigitlEq wt		25	50½	49⅝	49⅞—	1
11⅞	7⅝	Dillingm .08	4	84	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
27⅜	28⅞	DillonCo 1.03b	13	15	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
63	41⅛	Disney .12b	19	949	44⅛	43	43⅞—	1
6⅛	⅞	Diversd Mtg		22	15-16	⅞	15-16	
17⅜	11	DrPepper .44	17	144	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
45⅝	32½	DomeM .63a	14	6	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	DonLuJ .10a	7	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24¾	17⅛	Donnelly .43	11	53	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	⅛
19½	12⅛	DorOliv .20c	6	11	13⅛	13⅛	13½—	⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Dorsey .40	5	17	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
38⅜	23⅞	DoverCp .53	11	24	35⅞	35	35⅜+	⅜
56⅛	39⅞	Dow Ch 1	12	605	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛—	⅜
31½	25⅛	DowJones 1.14	16	23	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅜
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	23	21⅛	21⅛	21¼—	⅛
47	38	Dresser .83	10	432	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛—	⅛
18⅞	15	DrexBd 1.44		8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Dreyfus .55e	7	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
161¼	117¼	duPont 4.25e	12	213	126⅜	124⅜	125 —	2
64⅛	59	duPnt pf4.50		1	62	62	62 —	⅛
22⅛	15⅝	DukeP 1.60	9	481	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		1	86	86	86 —	⅜
99⅜	83	Duke pf 8.70		z100	97⅜	97¼	97⅜—	1
30	25⅛	Duke pf 2.69		3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
32⅜	24⅛	DunBrd 1.05	16	76	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
22⅛	17⅞	DuqLt 1.72	8	71	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z200	24	24	24 +	½
29½	22½	Dq 4.1pf 2.07		z20	24	24	24	
30	25⅛	DuqL pf 2.75		z40	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
12	7⅛	Dymoin .44	6	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	12½	EG&G .18	13	75	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	ELT .07e	9	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
5⅞	2⅞	EMILt .19e	9	21	3⅛	3	3	
42⅞	21⅛	ESystm 1.40b	8	33	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
37⅝	29⅝	EagleP 1.16	8	8	35½	35¼	35½+	⅛
22⅞	16⅛	EascoCp .40	7	25	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
11¼	6¼	EastAir Lin	62	409	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	¼
27⅜	22⅝	EastGsF .80	8	339	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
17	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	18	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
113⅜	82⅛	EasKd 1.55a	22	1002	87¼	85	85⅜—	1⅝
44⅝	29½	Eaton 2		x30	39⅛	38½	38⅝—	1⅛
27½	21	Echlin .48	12	46	22½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅞
33	21⅛	EckrdJk .33	16	117	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
15⅝	12⅛	EckrdNC .24	13	19	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
55⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	3	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	18	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
15¼	11⅛	EVLPaso 1.10	7	240	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16½	11⅛	EDS .60	13	23	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	ElMem Mg	3	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10¼	5	ElMM pf 1k		44	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17¼	15⅝	ElginNat 1	10	12	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4½	Elixir Ind	6	28	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
31⅛	25¼	EltraCp 1.16	7	30	25⅝	25½	25⅞—	⅛
41½	34	EmerEl .80	18	235	35⅝	35	35⅛—	⅛
53½	31⅛	Emery 1.20	13	49	33⅝	32⅛	33 —	⅜
15	8⅜	Emeryin .60	10	33	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	6	99	30¼	29⅜	29⅝—	⅝
43	34½	Emhart pf		20	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	
15⅜	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
6¼	4½	Em 4.7pf .47		z1400	5½	5½	5½	
37⅞	22⅛	EnglhdM 1	8	118	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞—	1⅛
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
27⅜	21¼	Enserch 1.72	9	161	25⅞	25½	25⅞—	⅛
26⅜	21⅛	Entex 1.20	8	53	25	24½	24⅞—	⅛
37⅛	19¾	Envrtec .20e	10	31	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
29	21⅛	Equifax 2a	9	12	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	17	11⅜	11	11⅛—	⅛
36⅝	29½	EquitGs 2.84	6	x15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
23⅞	17⅜	EqutLf 2.29e	12	164	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	59	31¼	30⅜	31¼—	⅞
8½	4½	Esquire .16t	17	400	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	7	8	7⅛	7	7	
49¼	29⅝	Ethyl 1.50	6	49	40½	39½	40¼+	½
63⅝	39⅛	Ethyl pf 2.40		7	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞+	⅜
11⅞	5	EvansPd .40	7	431	10⅞	10	10⅞—	⅜
27⅜	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	9	60	25¼	25⅛	25 +	⅛
21	13	Exclsr 1.75e		7	20⅛	20½	20⅛—	⅛
55⅞	53	Exxon 1.40	8	2212	52⅞	51⅞	52 —	1½

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¾	19½	FMC 1	9	278	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
39¾	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		2	33⅛	33¼	33½+	¼
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	8	71	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6½	FabriCtr .12	5	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9⅝	5	Facet Enirp	11	32	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
55½	34⅛	FairCam .80	34	149	42⅞	42¾	42⅞—	1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	FairInd .30	9	63	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	7	18	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞—	½
9	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	7	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅜	5	Farah Mfg		31	5⅜	5½	5½	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		120	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	5	23½	23¼	23½	
25	18⅞	FedMog 1.20a	7	92	23	22½	22⅞—	⅜
17	13⅞	FedNMt .88	6	391	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
19⅞	16½	FedPaBd .90	4	13	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15½	10¼	FSignl .60a	6	18	14⅛	13⅞	14	
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	14	208	46⅛	45⅞	46¼+	¼
26	21⅜	Ferro 1.25	8	9	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		37	11⅛	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .20e	4	78	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
31⅞	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	4	30	29⅞	30	
20⅞	16	FieldcrMll 1	5	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅜	7	Filtrol Cp	4	41	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅜	9⅛	FinSenB .28	5	71	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	FinlFed .40	5	104	16	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
25	21⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	132	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜—	⅛
17⅞	12⅛	FstChar .881	7	185	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
23⅛	16½	FstChic .96	7	83	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜—	⅛
46½	36⅛	FstInBn 1.20	10	31	39⅜	38	38⅞	
14⅛	8½	FstMiss .35	10	223	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
30	22⅞	FstNBo 1.88	8	107	26	25⅞	26 —	½
24	20⅞	FstNStBn 2	8	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
17⅞	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	44	71	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
12	9⅞	FstUnRl 1	14	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6¼	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	9	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	19⅞	FWIsCp 1.76	7	222	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	FischM 1.10		12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
13	8⅛	FishFds .40	6	64	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17½	9⅝	FlhsrSci .28	6	32	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
20⅛	14	FleetEnt .40	15	89	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
18⅞	13¼	Fleming .80	7	8	14½	14¼	14½	
13⅝	8¼	FlexiVan .20	15	72	10⅛	10⅛	10½—	⅛
20¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	48	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
29⅜	25	Flin pfB 2.25		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
24⅞	16¼	FlaE Coast	9	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
19⅛	13⅜	FlaGas 1	8	26	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅞	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	503	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝—	⅛
30⅜	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	9	86	28⅝	28	28½	
29⅜	19½	FlaStl 1.50	12	2	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
45½	30	FluorCp .80	10	131	36½	35⅜	35⅞—	1⅜
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20	9	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14½	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	13	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
60⅞	43⅞	FordM 3.20	5	721	57½	56½	56⅞—	⅝
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	6	78	14¼	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
29⅞	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		7	24	23⅝	24 —	⅛
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		14	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
40¼	28⅛	FtHowP .64	10	38	30½	29⅝	30	
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	6	20	31½	30¾	31¼—	⅝
49⅞	27½	Foxboro 1	10	59	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
35⅝	23¼	FrnkInM .70	10	109	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛—	⅛
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	11	64	27⅝	27	27 —	½
17⅞	7⅛	Frigtmc .10e	18	104	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
29	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	7	81	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛—	⅜
11¼	4½	Fuqualnd .08e		572	10⅝	9⅞	10½—	⅜

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10⅛	GAFCp .60	6	51	11½	11¼	11½—	⅛
22⅝	15⅛	GAFpf 1.20		14	17⅜	17¼	17⅜—	¼
32⅝	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	39	28⅛	27⅞	28	
44½	36⅛	GATX pf2.50		2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	24	50	5⅜	5½	5⅜—	⅛
8¼	4½	GFBuan .32	8	26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7½	5	Gable Ind		28	5	5	5	
29½	2⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	6	24	23½	23⅝	
32¼	19¾	GamS pf1.60		2	23½	23	23	
32¼	20¼	GemS pf1.75		1	25½	25½	25½+	½
40¼	32¼	Gannett 1	18	63	37½	37	37 —	⅞
14	6½	GenStrs .15e	7	38	7⅝	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
31	16¼	GardDen .76	16	89	17½	16⅞	17⅛—	⅜
16⅞	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	3	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
13⅜	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	16	13¼	13	13⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
24	15	Gearhrt .28	11	38	23⅞	23¼	23⅛—	1
16⅝	9¾	Gemini Cap		34	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Gemin 1.20a		6	15¼	15½	15½—	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11	8⅛	GenBanc .80	13	4	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	GnCable .72	8	133	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
25¼	17	GCinma .68	7	22	20	19⅞	20 —	¼
6⅝	3¾	Gen Develpt	5	24	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
65	37⅞	Gen Dynam	6	171	47	46	46½—	1⅛
58⅝	46	GenEl 1.80	13	891	52⅝	51⅞	52¼—	1
34⅛	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	8	627	30⅝	29⅞	30¼—	⅛
20½	15⅛	GnGth 1.34e	17	11	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8⅜	GenHost .60		1	9⅛	9½	9½	
18⅝	8¼	GenInst .22t	17	158	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
21	13½	GenMed .30	8	37	14⅝	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .76	14	215	32¼	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
74⅝	57⅜	GnMot 3.15e	8	3997	74⅝	72⅝	74⅛—	⅛
54½	49¼	GMot pf 3.75		2	52¼	52	52 —	¼
73⅛	65	GnMotSpf 5		2	69	69	69 —	1
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	14	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	15⅛	GPubUt 1.68	9	342	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	GenRefr .40	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
56⅝	34⅛	GnSignal 1.04	13	62	49⅝	49	49⅝—	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	71	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
30⅝	23⅞	GTelEl 2	9	1125	29⅛	28⅞	29 —	⅛
35⅛	31⅝	GTIEl pf2.50		2	34	33⅝	33⅞	
28⅝	26½	GTIEl pf2.48		14	28		27⅞	
16	14	GTFl pf 1.25		z20	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
16½	14¼	GTFl pf 1.30		z210	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
26½	18	GTire 1.10b	5	55	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
6	5	Genesco Inc	5	175	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
41⅝	34¼	GenuPts .76	17	4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
37⅝	30	GaPacif .80	18	476	36⅝	36	36½—	⅛
27⅛	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		9	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
27	25	GaPw pf2.75		16	28½	28	28⅛—	⅛
85	69	GaPw pf7.80		z30	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛—	⅛
83⅝	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z60	81	81	81 —	1⅛
26⅝	19¼	Gerber 1.30	7	5	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛—	⅛
194½	152	GettyOil 2e	14	47	187½	186	187½	2¼
18	16¼	GettO pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅝	9⅛	GiantPC .60	7	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Gibr Fin	6	26	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
15⅜	9½	GiffdHill .64	7	3	13⅝	13	13⅝+	¼
38⅞	25	Gillette 1.50	9	428	25½	24⅝	25½	
18	7⅛	Ginos Inc	6	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14⅜	6¼	GleasW .18e		10	10⅞	10½	10⅞—	⅛
11¼	6⅛	Global Mar		34	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	GlobeUn 1	4	17	17⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
18⅝	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	46	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	392	60	23⅝	23½	23⅝—	⅛
25¼	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	16	330	22	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
16¼	9⅝	GorJwlA .32	5	2	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
26⅝	22	Gould 1	5	107	25⅝	24⅞	25 —	⅜
29	19¼	Gould pf1.35		9	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛—	⅛
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	9	233	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛—	⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Grainger .36	15	40	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
18⅜	12⅝	GrandUn 1	5	11	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17¼	12¼	GranitvI .90	5	4	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
19⅝	13¼	GrayDrg .60	5	12	16	15⅞	16 —	⅛
24½	8⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	5	3	24¼	24¼	24¼+	½
17¼	14¼	GtNoIr 1.25e	13	7	17⅛	17	17⅛	
34⅛	27½	GtNorNek 1	8	112	32	31	31⅜—	⅝
28⅝	13⅛	GtWnFin .50		116	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
31⅝	16½	GtWest Unit	6	5	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
20¼	16⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		3	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
18⅛	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	16	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	224	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Grayhnd wt		27	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Grolier Inc		124	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	4	22	16¼	16	16¼—	⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Guardin .30	8	26	16	15⅞	15⅞	

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1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1	Guard Mfg		12	1⅛	1⅛		
20⅞	14¼	GulfWstn .60	4	511	16⅛			
8½	2½	GlfWind wt		395	3⅜	3⅛		
76⅛	67	GlfW pf 5.75		8	72	72		
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.30		48	37⅞	37⅜		
12⅞	7½	GlfLfHld .60	7	69	9⅞	9¾		
3½	1¼	GulfMtg Rlt		108	1⅜	1⅜		
28⅜	20⅛	GulfOil 1.30	7	2284	26⅛	25⅝		
21⅞	13¼	GulfResrc 1	6	55	14⅝	14⅛		
26¼	18	GfR pfB 1.30		11	19⅝			
21¼	19¼	GfR pfc1.60		19	20⅞	20⅛		
15¾	11⅜	GlfStUt 1.12	9	170	14⅛	14		
62	55	GlfSU pf5.0		z40	61	61		
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	7	22	4	4		

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	6	18	3⅝	3⅝		
36	27⅛	HackW 2.80	8	4	34⅛	34⅛		
20¼	14⅛	HallFB .66	12	13	19½	19⅜		
17½	13⅛	HallPrt .90a	7	7	16⅞	16⅝		
69⅝	48¼	Hallbrtl .56	14	376	63⅛	62		
23⅞	16¼	HamrIP 1.20	6	21	20⅝	20		
7⅛	3⅛	Hammond	15	30	7⅛	7⅛		
18¼	15¼	HanJSec 1.40e		33	17⅛	17		
22⅞	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		11	21⅛	21⅛		
7⅝	3⅞	Handlmn .30	9	26	4⅛			
30½	21½	HandyHar 1.20	6	11	28⅛	28		
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	49	22	21⅞		
60½	43⅛	Hanna 1.60	9	8	52	51⅝		
30⅛	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	2	27⅞	27⅝		
9⅛	6⅜	Hardees	9	6	7			
22⅞	14	Harnishf .80	5	65	15	14⅞		
14⅞	12	Harrah .30a	7	9	12⅛	12⅛		
38½	31⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	1	32⅝	32⅝		
55½	33⅞	Harris 1.40	11	46	50⅛	49⅝		
27⅛	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	78	22⅝	22⅛		
14½	8¾	HartSMx .72	8	15	11⅝	11½		
25¼	17¼	HarteHk .60	11	10	25	24⅞		
17⅞	15⅞	HatteSe 1.44a	23	5	17⅞	17⅝		
24	20	HawlEl 1.88	9	11	23⅜	23		
18⅛	11⅛	HavesAlb 1b	7	22	16⅛	16		
12⅝	3⅛	Hazeltine	4	7	6⅞	6⅝		
8⅞	6⅛	Hecks .12	7	64	7⅛	7		
17⅛	10⅛	HeclaM .30t	238	71	11⅝	11		
16½	9	HelimBr .60a	6	29	16	15⅝		
31⅞	26½	HeinzHJ 1.08	8	53	28	27⅝		
9⅝	5	Helene Curt	6	17	5⅝	5½		
29⅛	19⅛	HellerInt .92	8	28	20	19⅝		
45½	30⅛	HelmerP .35	11	30	42⅛	42		
2⅛	1⅛	Her Isp Cap		5	1⅛	1⅛		
8	6⅛	HemInc .66e		15	7⅝	7⅜		
38	27	Hercules 1	14	331	28⅛	27⅝		
27½	18½	HershyFd 1.12	7	41	21⅛	21⅛		
23⅝	7⅛	Hesston		51	8½	8⅛		
25½	15⅝	Hestn pf 1.60		29	16½	16⅛		
59¼	43⅛	Heublin 1.20	14	38	43⅝	43⅛		
117¾	80	HewltPk .30	23	284	83½	82½		
7⅛	4½	High Voltg .05e	18	18	5⅝	5½		
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	7	14	18⅜	18⅛		
20⅛	13	HiltonHtl .70	10	50	18⅛	18⅛		
28	20⅜	Hobart .92	11	27	21	21		
20⅛	14⅛	HoernW .90	8	133	19⅜	19⅛		
8⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .12e	7	33	6⅜	6⅛		
20	10⅝	Holiday .40	10	253	11⅝	11		
30	20	HllyA 1.70t		3	20⅛	20		
45⅛	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	65	35⅝	35¼		
44⅛	24⅛	Homestk 1a	13	399	35¼	35⅛		
56⅝	32¼	Honywll 1.60	9	375	44	43		
24½	19⅛	HoovBB 1	7	15	20	20		
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		55	1⅛	1⅛		
15⅛	11⅛	HospAff .24b	7	20	13⅛	13⅛		
28½	20⅛	HospCpA .32	9	183	23½	23⅛		
16	8¼	HostIntl .40	450	39	9	8⅝		
17⅛	10¼	Houdai .90	6	34	16¼	16		
27	23½	Houdpf 2.25		1	26	26		
10⅝	7¼	HousFab .28	7	38	7⅞	7½		
21⅛	15⅛	HousF 1.20	7	347	19½	19⅛		
47½	35½	HouF pf 2.37		1	43	43		
37	29¼	HouF pf 2.50		1	34	34		
29½	20¼	HousLP 1.76	7	405	28⅞	28½		
36⅝	25	HousNG .60	10	171	29⅝	28		
17⅝	9⅞	HowJohn .24	6	212	10⅞	10⅝		
15⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20	6	13	15⅛	15		
22⅛	14⅛	HudsnA .80	23	2	17	16⅞		
22	14⅞	HudsnB .80	23	6	17⅛	16⅞		
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	3	6⅛	6⅛		
52½	37¼	HughsTl .50	13	656	38⅛	38		
16	11⅛	Humana .40	9	105	14⅛	14		
19¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	13	59	12⅛	11⅝		
25⅛	13¼	HuttnEF .60	4	51	14⅞	14½		
17⅞	11¼	Huyck .60	12	14	12⅛	12⅛		
15	8⅝	Hydromt .52	5	38	12½	12⅛		

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42⅝	33⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		5	40⅛	40		
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	18	43	3⅝	3⅝		
5⅛	1⅜	IDS Rlty		16	1⅜	1⅜		
45⅜	34½	INACp 2.10	14	165	43⅛	42⅛		
19⅝	16¼	INAIn 1.5a		42	18⅛	18⅛		
13⅜	9⅜	IUIntl .90	10	522	11⅝	10⅝		
21	15½	IUInl pf .25		15	17⅜	17⅜		
33	26	IdahoP 2.16	10	37	29			
27½	13¼	IdealBa .20	8	290	21	20⅝		
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	5	21	7⅝	7⅜		
27⅝	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	152	25⅛	25		
50½	46½	IllPow pf4.12		z50	50⅛	50⅛		
54	53	IIPow pf4.47		z5000	53½	53		
30	21	ITW .56	14	9	23⅝	23⅛		
15⅞	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	124	15⅛	15		
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	14	529	33⅛	32⅝		
7⅝	4⅝	IncmCap .80e		37	6⅛	6⅛		
9⅞	8⅝	IncCCu .90e		3	9⅝	9⅝		
77⅝	66	IndiM pf7.08		z250	76	76		
92⅝	76½	IndiM pf8.68		z70	91	91		
25	18⅛	IndiGas 2.12	7	7	24⅛	24⅛		
23⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	10	45	23	22⅞		
16⅞	12½	IndiNat 1.20	8	25	16⅛	15⅝		
14⅝	6⅛	Inexco Oil	17	149	12⅛	12⅛		
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	12	184	75⅞	74		
37½	44½	IngR pf 2.35		12	45⅝	45⅜		
34	24	Inlnd Con 1	7	1	26⅛	26⅛		
58⅛	41	InlndStl 2.40	10	98	49⅝	49⅛		
14	7⅝	Inmont .60	5	402	10⅝	10⅛		
13⅜	8⅝	Insilco .80e	7	44	13⅛	13		
31⅛	20⅛	InspCop .26e		17	25	24⅝		
9⅝	7	Integon .32	6	24	8⅝	8⅝		
48⅝	36⅛	Interco 1.66	8	21	41⅝	41⅛		
8⅞	4⅛	Intercl Div		5	4⅝	4⅝		
42½	25⅛	Interlak 2.20	5	24	35⅝	35		
289½	223⅝	IBM 9	18	982	270⅜	265⅝		
29⅛	21⅛	IntFlavF .36	24	226	21¼	20⅞		
42¼	32¼	IntMinC 2.40	5	209	38⅜	38		
14¼	6⅛	IntMng .40e	6	77	10⅛	10		
18⅜	15⅛	IntMultf .80	6	124	16⅛	16		
79⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	11	309	66½	65⅛		
8	5⅛	IntRectif .20		10	5⅝	5⅝		
33⅜	22½	IntTT 1.40	9	1222	30⅛	30		
82¼	44	IntTT pfH 4		4	58¼	58⅛		
53⅝	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		2	53½	53⅛		
57¼	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		44	53⅝	53⅛		
60¼	47	IntTT pfO 5		7	59½	59⅛		
40½	27⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		42	34⅝	34½		
60¼	45⅛	ITT pfl 4.50		7	57⅛	57⅛		
30⅛	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	6	26⅛	26⅛		
81	64	Intrpcpf 5		2	73⅛	73⅛		
27¼	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.60	6	15	26⅝	26⅛		
13⅜	10⅝	IntrsBrd .80	7	26	13⅜	13⅛		
17⅝	14⅞	IntrsPw 1.45	10	27	17	16⅝		
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	10	10	5	4⅞		
34	23½	IowaBf .60e	3	129	31⅛	31⅛		
17⅞	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	10	21	16⅛	16⅛		
20¼	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	10	31	20¼	19⅝		
27	24¼	IowaIll pf2.31		z80	25⅝	25⅝		
24⅝	21⅛	IowaPwLt 2	9	30	23⅛	22⅞		
21¼	17⅛	IowaPS 1.72	10	x20	20⅝	20¼		
5⅛	3⅛	IpcoHosp .05e	7	22	4⅛	4⅛		
18⅝	8⅝	Itek Corp	26	48	13⅛	13¼		
15	5¾	ItelCorp .30	6	161	10⅛	10⅝		

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	12¼	JamesF .80	10	3	18⅛	18⅛		
23⅝	13⅜	Jantzen .80	5	7	15⅜	15⅜		
10⅝	7½	JapanF .91e		62	8⅝	8⅝		
32	24⅝	JeffPilot .60	11	60	29⅛	29⅛		
99⅞	92	JerCe pf9.36		z10	98½	[illegible]		
126¾	110⅛	JeC pf 13.30		z270	121	121		
112½	100½	JerCen pf 11		z50	110	110		
24½	9⅛	JewelC 1.30	8	163	21⅜	21⅛		
8¼	4½	Jewelcor	9	33	4½	4⅛		
32⅜	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	818	32⅛	31⅛		
96½	82¼	JohnsonJn 1	24	176	85½	84⅛		
		JohnsnEF .40	4	131	14⅛	14⅛		
25½	17⅛	JohnCon .90	7	8	21⅛	20⅝		
19⅜	12⅛	JonLogn .50	5	53	14	13⅝		
39½	27⅛	Jorgen 2	5	15	29⅛	29		
18⅞	16	Jostens .80	9	4	17⅛	17⅛		
50⅛	32⅞	JoyMfg 1.30	10	164	43⅛	43⅛		
4⅛	1⅜	Justice Mtg		13	2	1⅞		
52¼	29	KLM Airlin	6	6	44⅛	44		
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	11	21	33⅛	32⅛		
9	5⅛	KaisCem .30	15	[illegible]	8	7⅛		
15½	12⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		1	15⅛	14⅞		
29	24	KaiCe pf2.55		1	27⅛	27⅛		
13⅛	9⅛	Kane Ml .24	4	12	9⅝	9⅝		
28⅛	19¼	Kaneb 1	9	138	26⅛	25⅞		
29⅝	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	256	27⅝	27⅛		
21	15	KCSouIn 1r	6	7	27⅝	27⅛		
20⅝	16	KanGEl 1.66	7	45	19⅝	19⅜		
17⅞	14¼	KanNb 1.34B	8	6	17⅜	17		

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue
November 4, 1976

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

DEN DANSKE BANK

af 1871 Aktieselskab
Copenhagen

DM 70,000,000
8¼% Subordinated Bonds due 1986

Issue Price: 100%

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft

DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ANDELSBANKEN A/S DANEBANK
ANDRESENS BANK A/S
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ASIAC – ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
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BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERGEN BANK
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
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CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
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CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
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FELLESBANKEN A/S
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HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
R. HENRIQUES JR.
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
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KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
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KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
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KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
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LANDESBANK SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN GIROZENTRALE
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. Limited

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
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MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
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SCANDINAVIAN BANK Limited
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SIMONBANK Aktiengesellschaft
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S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 3

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3	KanPLt 1.60	7	28	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
3	Katy Ind		13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		3	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
6½	Kaufm Brd .021	26	922	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
4¼	Kauf pf 1.50		4	18	17¾	17¾—	⅜
7⅛	Kaweckl Bri .16		4	15¾	15¾	15¾+	¼
4⅞	KeeneCp .20	6	65	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
5¾	Keller .20	7	12	8¾	8¼	8¼—	⅛
20	Kellogg 1	16	82	26⅞	25½	26⅛—	⅛
12	Kellwood .80	5	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	Kenbmll .36	10	3	25	24¾	24¾—	⅛
25⅛	Kennct .70e	37	407	27¼	26⅝	26⅞—	⅝
20	KyUtil 1.84	8	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13	KerrGls .40	9	58	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
60⅞	KerrMc 1.25	14	138	68⅜	68	68⅜	
16⅝	KeystCon 1a	6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
18⅜	Kiddelly 1	6	48	28	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
43	KiddepfC 4		1	47½	47½	47½	
35¼	KimbCl 1.80	8	105	38¼	37¾	38 —	¼
9⅛	KingDSt .50	7	24	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
12⅜	KirschCo .90	9	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅞	KnigtRid .62	11	15	34⅝	34¼	34¼—	⅜
8⅛	Koehring .15e	11	24	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
21⅜	Koppers a.90	8	124	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
50	Kopprpf 4		z300	54¼	54¼	54¼	+¼
3¼	Koracrp Ind	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
40⅝	Kraft 2.12	8	76	44⅝	44	44⅝+	⅛
31¼	KresgeS .32	21	1764	40⅝	40	40⅝—	⅛
10	Kroehler .44t	18	8	14	14	14 —	⅛
17⅝	Kroger 1.44	7	98	22⅞	22½	22⅝—	⅛
4½	Kysor .40	12	153	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅛
	L						
3¼	LFE Cp	14	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
4⅝	LFE pf .50		3	6	6	6 +	¼
10	LTV Corp	5	82	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅜
42½	LTVCp pf 5		1	47	47	47 +	½
17½	LacGas 1.66	9	3	18⅝	18¾	18⅝—	¼
12	LamSess 1.10	11	31	16	15¾	15¾—	¼
11¼	LaneBry .80	7	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
8½	LawterCh .34	17	35	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
6⅛	LearSieg .50	6	284	11⅞	11½	11⅞—	⅜
23⅞	LearS pf2.25		7	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
24⅝	Leasway .80	8	16	27⅞	27	27⅛—	¼
10⅝	LeedsN .48	8	39	18¾	18¼	18¼—	½
12	Lesona .75	5	5	16	16	16 —	¼
10¼	LehPCt 1	13	42	17¾	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
⅝	LehVal Ind		70	1⅛	1	1⅛	
10½	Lehmn .94e		245	11½	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
4⅛	Lennar Crp		14	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
18½	Lenox 1	9	49	19⅞	19¼	19¼	
6¼	LesFay .40b	5	31	6⅜	6¼	6½—	¼
7⅝	LevFd Cap		19	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
12	LevFin .75a		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅝	LeviStra .50	5	162	21⅝	20⅞	21½—	⅛
4	Levitz Furn .15	25	232	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
21⅞	LOF 1.00a	7	165	33⅛	32¼	32⅞—	⅝
55¼	LOF pf 4.75		2	69¾	67	69¾	
9½	Librty Cp.92	6	20	17¼	16⅞	17	
1⅛	Librty Loan		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29⅛	LiggtGp 2.50	8	53	34¼	33½	34 +	⅜
45	LillyEli 1.30	19	132	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜—	1
24	LincNat 1.60	12	85	31⅞	31⅜	31⅛—	⅛
15⅝	LincPl 1.68a		7	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
1⅛	Lionel Corp	9	31	2⅜	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
6⅞	Littonin .18t	21	117	13⅝	13¼	13⅛—	¼
16¼	Litton pfB 2		2	20	20	20 +	¼
6⅜	Lockhd Airc	2	182	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
17¼	Loctite .10	17	22	18⅝	18	18 —	½
21	Loews 1.20	5	37	26⅞	25¾	25¾—	⅛
5	LomaPin .50	8	50	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	LomM .87e	15	29	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
14	LoneStInd 1	10	157	20½	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
15⅝	LngIsLt 1.56	7	122	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
82⅛	LILpf 8.30		z100	90½	90½	90½—	3¼
112	LIL pfN 13		z10	126½	126½	126½	
24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		6	27	27	27 +	⅛
29⅜	LongsDrug .12a	20	10	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	½
8½	LoralCorp .40	7	55	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
22	LaLand 1.20	10	295	27⅛	25½	25½—	1⅛
12	LaPacif .20b	13	225	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛—	¼
21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	8	53	24½	24⅜	24½	
11⅛	Lowenst .60	33	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
34⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	15	113	35⅜	34⅝	34¾—	⅛
13	LuckyS .48b	12	97	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	Ludlow .40		10	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
22	LukenSt 1.60	6	3	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
13⅝	LykesCp 1	4	58	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅝
28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		10	34¼	34¼	34¼—	⅛
4	LynCSys .20	11	15	7	7	7 —	⅛
	M						
10¼	MBPX .40a	4	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
25⅛	MCAInc 1	6	123	33⅝	32⅞	33¼—	
3½	MEI Cp	5	9	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
10⅛	MGICIn .10		359	14⅞	14½	14⅝—	⅛
7⅞	MacAF .60b	6	3	8	7⅞	7⅞—	
2⅜	MacDonal	5	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅛	Macke .35	7	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
4¼	Macmill .25	6	140	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
11⅛	Mcml pf 1.20		2	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
26⅝	Macy 1.30	7	49	29⅝	29	29⅝	
47½	Macypf 4.25		z170	51	51	51	
9½	MadisFd .60		64	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
4	MadSq Gar	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	MagicCf .32	11	184	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
21⅝	Mallory 1	17	17	33⅜	32⅞	33 —	⅛
20	MalHyde .68	11	3	22½	22½	22½	
4⅝	Manhln .20	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29	MfrHan 1.80	8	44	35½	35	35½—	⅛
32⅛	MAPCO .90	13	65	38⅛	37	38 —	⅛
7⅛	MaratM .12e	2	93	10⅞	9⅞	10 —	⅛
41⅛	MarathnO 2	10	143	58	57⅛	58 —	⅛
13⅛	Maremt .60	7	10	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
8⅞	MarMid .80		378	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
11¼	MarionL .52	12	97	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
29½	Marley 1	9	21	49⅝	48⅛	49⅛+	⅛
12⅝	Marriot .25t	14	100	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
52⅛	MrshMcL 2	17	22	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
16½	MarshF 1.24	10	x179	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
16⅛	MartMa 1.40	7	101	23⅝	23	23⅛—	⅝
17⅝	MaryKay .32	14	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
17	MridCup .60	8	9	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
19	MascoCp .28	12	359	21¼	20⅝	20⅝—	⅝
17	Masonite .60	14	178	21⅝	21	21 —	⅝
9⅝	MasM 1.11e	11	33	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
15⅛	MassyFer 1	4	124	23⅜	23¼	23¼—	¼
14⅝	MasCp 1.60		12	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
10½	Masinc .96e		59	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
17⅝	MatsuE .28e	13	27	21⅝	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
5¼	Mattel Inc	5	142	5⅝	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
28⅛	MayDStr 1.12	10	288	31	30¾	31 —	⅛
24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	15	28⅝	28½	28½+	⅛
2⅛	Mays JW	41	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30⅛	Maytg 1.50a	14	37	34⅞	33⅝	34⅝—	⅛
14½	McCord .84	5	33	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
37⅝	McDermot 1	4	245	47⅞	47	47⅛—	¾
48⅛	McDnld .05a	20	832	53⅝	52⅛	53⅛—	½
14⅛	McDonD .44	8	155	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
21¾	McGEd 1.50	10	60	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
12⅝	McGrwH .64	9	61	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
28⅛	McIntyr 1	10	z200	30⅛	30½	30½+	1
13⅛	McKee .90	7	25	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19⅛	McLeanTr .46	8	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
18⅝	McLouth 1.60	12	32	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
9⅛	McNeil .80	7	4	12	12	12 —	⅛
17	MeadCorp .92	5	377	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
35⅛	Mea pfA2.80		9	45⅛	45	45⅛—	⅛
35⅛	Mea pfB2.80		5	45½	46½	46½+	½
17	Medusa 1.60	7	16	29⅝	29	29½—	⅛
17⅛	Me'ville .63	18	123	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅝
9⅝	Menasc .80	5	40	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝—	
42⅛	MercStr .80	9	19	42½	42¼	42½	
65	Merck 1.40	23	251	74⅝	72⅞	73¼—	1¼
10⅛	Meredith .70	4	17	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
14½	MerrLyn .80	8	599	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
19	MesaPet .10	19	334	31⅝	30⅝	31 —	1⅛
24½	MesP pf 1.60		106	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝—	⅛
6	Mesabi 1.10e	7	59	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
12⅝	MGM 1r	8	99	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
15	Metrom .80	6	87	24¾	24⅛	24⅛—	⅝
35½	MetE pf 3.90		z50	41½	41½	41½	
73	MIE pfH8.32		z70	85	86	86	
17½	MichTube 1	6	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅝	MhWl pf2.67		45	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
13⅝	Microwave	10	15	17	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
12½	MidCtl 1.16	9	24	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
13⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	448	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1	Midind Mtg		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16¼	MidlRo 1.40	7	151	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
22¼	MilesLb 1.28	8	39	22½	21⅞	22¼—	⅛
15	Miltn Elect	11	100	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
9⅝	MiltBrad .60	6	62	11⅝	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
21½	MinnGas 1.72	8	3	22	21⅞	22 —	¼
52⅛	MinMM 1.45	21	613	55½	53⅞	53⅞—	⅝
18¼	MinnPL 1.66	7	22	20⅛	19⅛	19⅜—	⅛
11½	MirroAl .95	7	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8	MissnEq .36	8	47	17⅝	17	17⅛—	⅛
22⅛	MPacC 1.60	5	42	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	¼
20⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	7	15	22½	21⅞	22¼	
9⅛	MoPSv 1	8	54	14⅝	14¼	14½	
24⅛	MoPS pf2.44		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
47½	Mobil 3.80	7	734	59⅜	57⅞	59⅛—	1⅛
3⅛	Mobile Hom		42	4⅝	3⅞	4	
15⅛	Mohasco .90	8	16	18	18	18 —	⅜
3	Monk Data	28	135	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16¼	MohkR 1.20	4	4	19⅛	19½	19½—	¼
18	Molycorp 1a	8	59	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	1
6⅝	Monogr .58	6	33	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	½
7⅛	MonrEq .20	18	43	8	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
78	Monsan 2.80	7	346	81⅝	79⅞	80⅜—	⅝
84⅛	Mons pf 2.75		1	89½	89⅛	89⅛—	3⅛
26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅝
22⅝	MonPw 1.88	9	48	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
21½	MonfSt 1.80a		22	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
7⅛	MONY .92e	13	41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅛	MooreMcC 1	5	55	44	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
51⅝	Morgan 1.80	11	152	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛—	⅜
18	MorrisKnu 1	5	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
10⅛	MorseSh .30	5	57	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
2⅛	MtgeTr Am		12	3	2⅞	2⅞—	
13⅝	MorNor .88		x174	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
41⅛	Motorola .78	19	83	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝—	½
38⅛	MtFuel 2	11	37	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜—	¼
19	MtStTel 1.68	9	10	24	23⅞	23⅞	
7	Munford .40	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
5⅝	Munfd pf .40		2	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
12⅛	Munsng 1.08	9	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
15⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
16⅝	MurpOil .40	6	364	21¼	20	21 —	⅝
12⅛	MurryOh 1.70	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
14⅛	MutOm 1.32		36	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
6⅝	MyersL .40		73	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	N						
23⅛	NCRCp .72	13	563	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝—	⅝
12⅝	NLInd 1	7	376	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
15⅝	NLTCp .64	7	370	21⅝	20½	21 —	⅛
3⅛	NVF 2.45t	5	26	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
35½	Nabisco 2.40	9	184	44⅝	44	44⅛—	1⅛
28½	NalcoCh .96	16	40	31⅝	31	31 —	⅝
10⅛	NarcoSci .40	6	17	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
10⅛	NashueC .48	11	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11	NatAirl .50	20	82	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
11⅛	NAvia .77e		42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10½	NatCan .57	5	48	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
18⅝	NtChem .42	13	34	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
5⅝	NtCityLn .15e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	NatDstr 1.52	4	26	26⅝	26	26⅛	
16⅝	NatDist 1.40	7	280	22⅝	22	22⅛—	¼
21	NatFuel 2.16	7	15	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	NatFuel pf2.20		4	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	141	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3⅛	Nat Homes		23	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅛	NatInd .33	3	86	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11⅛	NInd pf 1.25		3	13	13	13 —	
4	NMdCare .08e	9	99	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
7⅛	NMedE .36	5	39	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5⅛	NMineSv .53	8	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11⅛	NatPrsto 2	7	41	42⅝	41⅝	42 —	1
16½	Nat Semicn	22	889	37⅝	27½	27⅝—	1⅛
9⅛	NSvcInd .78	7	25	13⅝	13⅛	13 —	⅛
8⅛	NStand .86	7	19	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
56⅝	44⅛	NStarch .88	14	5	51½	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
52⅛	37⅛	NatlStl 2.50	10	45	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛—	⅛
37⅝	22⅛	Natoma 1.48	6	334	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅝
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	10	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
23⅝	17⅛	NevPw 1.60	5	34	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	½
24⅝	21⅛	NevP pf 2.30		z3090	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
21⅛	20⅛	NevP pf 1.95		2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
22¼	19	NEngEl 1.80	8	63	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	17	15½	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
30	25⅛	NEnP pf2.76		10	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
37⅝	25⅛	NEngT 2.36	10	13	32⅝	32	32⅛—	⅛
29⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	66	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	½
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
15⅞	11	Newhall .46	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	13	191	24⅝	23⅞	24½+	⅛
14⅝	12½	NiaMP 1.24	8	362	14⅛	13⅞	14	
40	33⅛	NiaMpf 3.60		z210	39⅛	39	39 —	1
117	104	NiM pf 11.75		z200	116	116	116	
110⅛	95⅛	NiMpf 10.60		z360	110	109⅛	109⅛—	1
14	11⅛	NiagShre .95e		5	11⅝	11½	11⅛—	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	7	31	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
30⅛	23	NorfWn 1.76	7	x142	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Norlin 1.25	5	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
45⅛	22⅛	Norris 1.63	6	10	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝—	⅜
48⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
8⅛	2⅛	NoAmMt .40r		89	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
33⅛	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	7	24	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
4⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	53	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11½	9⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	246	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	148	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
53	33⅛	NorNGs 2.08	6	86	40⅛	39⅝	40 —	1
30	23⅛	NoStPw 1.94	10	94	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
46	40	NSPw pf3.60		z100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
118	107⅛	NSP pf 10.36		z100	114	114	114 —	½
42⅛	25⅛	NorTel .60	13	96	35	34⅝	35 +	¼
6	3⅛	Nortgate	19	3	3½	3½	3½	
45	33⅛	Northrp 1.40	9	174	43	41⅛	41⅝—	1⅛
35⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	12	106	27½	26⅞	27⅛—	⅝
55¼	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.80	10	91	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛—	1⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	37	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr ct 2	5	7	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
49⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 2.25	4	87	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛—	1
25⅛	14⅛	NwstInd wt		2	21⅛	21½	21⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NwsMutL 1e	15	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Norton 1.80	7	14	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim .60b	10	837	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛—	⅛
54	39⅛	NorlS pf 1.60		34	47⅝	45⅝	47 —	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	27	22¼	21½	21⅛—	⅝
		O						
15	9⅛	OKCCp 1	5	8	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
12¾	7¼	Oaklad .40	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅛	OakiteP 1	8	11	15⅛	15	15	
19⅛	13⅛	OccidPet 1	18	730	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
9	5⅛	OccidPet wt		46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
35⅛	26¼	OccIP pf2.16		10	31¼	30⅝	31⅛—	⅛
62⅛	45	OccIP pf3.60		47	58⅝	57⅛	58 —	2
61	47⅛	OccidPt pf 4		14	59⅛	59	59 —	1⅛
26	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		16	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	4	40	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	10	297	20⅛	19⅝	20 —	⅛
55⅛	44	OhEd pf 4.44		z10	50½	50½	50½+	⅛
52½	45¼	OhEd pf 4.56		z140	51⅛	51½	51½—	⅛
93	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z10	92	92	92 +	1
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z100	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
114	103	OhE pf 10.76		z570	111	111	111	
85⅛	71½	OhPw pf8.04		z10	85	85	85 +	⅛
84½	67⅛	OPwB pf7.60		z140	84	83	84	
131½	112½	OhP pfA 14		z690	130	129⅛	130	
23⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.44	10	148	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
10⅛	10	OklGE pf .80		z20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	40	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
45⅛	25⅛	OlinCp 1.50	6	74	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
34⅛	26⅛	Olinkraft 1.10	8	10	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .72	6	27	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
15⅛	9	Oneida .84	6	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.36	8	45	15⅛	14⅝	15	
15⅛	7⅛	Orange .20b	8	113	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
36½	23⅛	OutMar 1.40	7	19	24⅝	23⅝	24 —	⅝
19⅛	12⅛	OutletCo .0	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	OvernIT .90	7	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	OverSh .20b	5	43	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	½
60⅛	42	OwensCng 1	13	192	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛—	½
63⅛	50	OwenIll 1.88	8	234	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛—	1⅛
25⅛	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	4	3	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
		P - Q						
7½	5⅛	PNBMR .40	15	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
58⅛	35	PPGInd 2.20	7	87	49⅛	48⅛	48⅝—	⅝
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		42	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
14½	12⅛	PacAS 1.24		19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20	PacG E 1.88	8	906	22⅛	21⅝	22 +	⅛
19½	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	187	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
33⅛	26⅛	PacLm 1.40	14	34	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
33⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .86	9	13	27	26⅝	27	
23	20	PacPw 1.70	10	127	22	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	43	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z30	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛—	⅛
9⅛	8⅛	PacTIn .80	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .55e	4	69	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17½	12⅛	PaIW pf 1.30		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅛	PalmBc .30	4	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8½	4½	Pamida .12	6	138	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PanAm Air		472	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
41⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.30	8	197	41½	40⅝	41⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8	Peprcft .44b	7	18	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Pargasinc 1	11	8	15	14⅝	15	
36⅛	17⅛	ParkrDr .85e	7	37	29	28½	28⅛—	½
55⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	9	32	34	33⅝	34 —	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .48	8	39	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	10	71	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Paylsnw .40	8	24	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
60⅛	47⅛	Penney 1.28	14	361	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝—	⅝
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	8	80	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
112⅛	102⅛	PaPLt pf 11		z10	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
130	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z270	125⅛	125½	125½	
96	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z150	95	95	95 —	1
37⅛	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	7	33	30⅛	30	30½	
56⅛	42	Pennwl pf2.50		2	46	46	46 —	⅛
27⅛	21	Pennwl pf1.60		15	25⅛	25	25⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.40	9	134	30⅛	30	30 —	1
91	76	Pennz pfB 8		z10	89½	89½	89½+	1
10⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	12	9	8	8	8	
43⅛	34⅛	PeoplesGa 3	7	32	40⅛	39⅝	40 —	⅛
87⅛	69½	PepsiCo 2	15	153	82⅛	81⅛	82 —	⅝
27½	18⅛	PerkElm .36	19	170	20⅝	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
39⅛	22⅛	PetInc 1.60	7	47	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16½	13⅛	PetInc pf 1		1	15½	15½	15½	
16⅛	11	PeterPl .80a	10	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
80	63½	PetrieSt 1.60	16	4	68	68	68 —	⅛
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	47	21⅝	21¼	21⅛—	⅛
26	20⅛	Petrim 2.55e		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
31½	25½	Pfizer .88	13	726	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛—	⅝
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	15	48	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	300	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
42	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z20	40⅛	40⅛	40½	
49⅛	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z300	47⅛	47⅛	47½—	⅛
51⅛	41⅛	PhilE pf 4.68		z300	51½	50	50	
85⅛	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z650	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛+	½
102⅛	84⅛	PhilE pf 9.50		z60	100½	100	100	
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	35	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
61⅛	49⅛	PhilMorr 1.30	14	440	60⅛	58⅝	59⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Phillips Ind	23	207	7	6⅛	7	
14⅛	6⅛	Phillpind pf		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
64⅛	49½	PhilPet 1.80	12	261	59⅝	58⅛	59½—	⅝
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	8	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	7	27	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	8	3	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pier1 Imprt		30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1.16	13	49	38½	37½	38⅛—	⅝
36⅛	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	8	78	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛—	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	10	118	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	8	1	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	297	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .06e	12	88	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	1⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	18	39	4	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	Plessey .46e	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Pneumo 1	4	34	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
45⅛	31¼	Polaroid .50	17	827	35⅝	35	35⅛—	⅝
14	6	Ponderosa	16	78	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	PopeTal .70	10	4	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	½
23	17⅛	Portec .80	9	1	19½	19½	19½—	¼
21⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	7	107	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
116	102	PoG pf 11.50		z170	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛+	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		6	28⅛	28	28	
65⅛	48⅛	Potlch 1.68	11	27	62⅛	62⅛	62½—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	9	396	14⅛	13½	13⅝—	⅛
46½	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z30	45	45	45 —	1
15	10⅛	Premier .40	7	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	
18½	14⅛	Premr pf .90		11	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
100⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	19	142	95⅛	93½	93⅛—	⅝
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	7	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
30½	27	Proler 1.48	6	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
18⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	119	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31¼	23⅛	PSvcln 1.92	18	142	30	29⅛	30 +	⅛
14	12	PSInd pf1.08		z280	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	55	21⅛	20⅝	21 —	⅛
30	25	PSNH pf2.75		z450	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.52	9	x114	20⅛	19½	20 +	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	9	212	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z160	123	122	123 +	1
6⅛	4	Pubickr Ind		9	5	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		110	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅛	PuerRi Cem		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	9	26	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	½
38⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.32	9	31	33⅛	32⅛	33	
17⅛	14⅛	PurexCp 1.08	8	46	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Puritn Fash	4	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
45⅛	23⅛	Purolir 1.12	9	45	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	QuakOat .92	10	116	23⅛	23¼	23⅛—	⅛
70	56½	QukOat pf 3		1	60	60	60 —	⅛
110⅛	103	QuaO pf9.56		z210	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	12	27	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	8	37	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		R						
30⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	12	943	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
47	38⅛	RCApf 3.50		z10	43	43	43 —	⅛
71⅛	52	RCAcvpf 4		3	64⅛	64	64 —	1
9	7	RTE .20	12	10	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
53⅛	46⅛	RalstonPu 1	15	69	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn	88	215	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
15⅛	7	Rancoln .64	12	5	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3	Rapid Am		38	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Raymind .68	4	42	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
67⅛	38⅛	Raythn 1.20	11	377	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛—	2⅛
23	16⅛	ReadBat .80	3	80	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		148	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	ReeceCp .74	10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21⅛	19⅛	ReevesBro	5	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	ReichCh .74	7	37	16⅛	16	16⅛	
11	7	Reliabst .64	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	10	162	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
17	6	Relian Grp		89	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
30⅛	18	RelGrp pfB		33	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
35	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		38	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	Relin pf 2.68		3	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Co	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10	RepFinS .80	5	52	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
42⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	38	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
31⅛	28⅛	RepTex 1.08	7	34	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Reslrvl .16	11	236	14⅛	13⅛	14 —	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	RevcoDS .32	13	204	24⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
98	60⅛	Revlon 1.60	17	148	87	86	86⅛—	⅛
43⅛	42⅛	Revlon wl		3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Rexham .40	7	194	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
30⅛	29⅛	Rexnord 1.32	4	39	30⅛	29⅛	30 —	⅛
68⅛	55	Reynln 3.38	9	380	64⅛	63⅛	64 —	⅛
80	68	Reyln pf2.25		600	73⅛	73	73 —	2⅛
42⅛	22⅛	ReyMet 1.20	7	185	34⅛	24	24 —	⅛
91		ReyM pf4.50		12	78	77⅛	77⅛—	1⅛
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅛	23⅛	RichMer .70	11	43	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18½	Richmnd .8	9	239	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	RiegelT 1.10	4	97	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16	RioGran .70	5	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf .80		10	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9½	Robins .28a	9	162	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	13½	RiteAid .24	11	70	14⅝	14¼	14½—	¼
22⅝	13⅝	Robshaw .90	7	17	18⅛	19	19 —	½
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	4	21⅝	21¼	21¼—	½
19⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	8	10	x21⅛	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
115	107	RochG pf 11		z50	111½	111½	111½	
14⅛	12½	RochTel .88a	8	16	14	13⅞	14	
15½	9⅛	Rockowr .76	6	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	9	493	27⅝	27½	27⅝—	2⅛
76⅛	45	RohmH 1.28	20	20	57⅛	56½	57⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	13	9	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛—	¼
6	3⅛	Ronson Cp		55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.28	6	18	18¼	18	18⅛—	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	11	38	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅜
21½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	10	78	22⅛	21	22⅛+	1
38⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	78	33	29½	33 +	⅛
23⅛	16	RoyCCol .80	8	30	15⅛	14½	15⅛	
50⅛	47⅛	RoylD 3.26e	6	193	45	45½	45⅛—	⅝
10⅛	4⅛	Roylind .20	7	151	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Rubbrm .48	13	92	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅝
29⅛	16⅛	Rucker .33	7	85	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	RussTog .36	6	20	10⅛	10	10⅛	
16½	9	Ryder Sys.05e	8	220	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	½
		S						
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	14	21	2⅝	2¼	2½	
10⅛	11⅛	SCMCp .80	5	164	18⅛	18½	18½—	⅛
14⅛	8¼	SSCon .40	7	9	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
59	35	SabineR .60	14	31	57	56⅝	56⅛—	1¼
5½	2⅛	SafgdIn .09e	7	11	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
48⅛	37⅛	Safeway 2.20	9	91	43⅝	43	43⅛—	⅜
15	8	SagaCp .28	7	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
50	32½	StJoMin 1.20	12	197	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅝
10⅛	8	StJoLtP 1.12	12	43	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
49⅛	25⅛	StLSeF 2.50	9	14	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
10⅛	10⅛	StPauS .95e		33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
50⅛	34½	StRegP 1.64	6	55	35	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Salant .24b	4	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Sambos .32	9	260	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.30	7	77	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Sanders	10	12	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 2	8	102	34⅛	34	34⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SFelnl pf.50		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
38⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	9	233	33½	32⅛	33⅛—	⅛
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	6	7	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅛	Saul REst		47	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	16	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6	SavnDr .20	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	8	SavElP .68	5	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		19	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	SavinBM .05e	10	31	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	6	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		31	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	½
60⅛	47½	SchergPl 1	18	949	49⅛	48	47 —	1⅛
24	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	9	107	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
103	78	Schlumb .80	20	292	95½	94⅛	95⅛—	1⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SCAIn .80	5	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	19	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	8	x31	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛—	⅛
10⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	8	74	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	12	10	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ScovillMfg 1		74	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
43	29⅛	Scovil pf2.50		4	43	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	13	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9	7⅛	Scudd pf.82e		x78	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
44	14½	SeaCont .50	5	63	42	42⅛	42⅛—	1⅛
22	19⅛	SeaCont wi		24	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	½
32⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.50	5	107	27⅛	26⅛	27 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		40	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	23	Seagram .80	10	5	23⅛	23½	23½—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .05e	5	5	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SeaPw .80	6	6	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
18	10⅛	Searlexg .52	8	348	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	13	753	67	65⅛	65⅛—	1
8⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	15	84	7	6⅛	7 —	⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcolnc .30	7	43	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	1⅛
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20b	5	8	16⅛	16½	16½	
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCpInt .20	3	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17	10½	Servomt .76	7	57	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5½	Shakspre .40	5	5	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
18½	11⅛	Shapell .10	5	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
77⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 3	7	214	75½	74⅛	74½—	1½
27⅛	22⅛	ShellT 1.01e	5	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
14½	10⅛	ShellrGl .68a	4	44	10⅛	10⅛	10½—	½
23	18⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		3	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
19½	15⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		2	17	17	17	
41⅛	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	12	7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.43		z100	65½	65	65½+	1½
13⅛	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Signal 1.10	10	107	21½	21	21⅛—	½
23	15	Signal pf 1		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
42⅛	32	SignodeCp 1.20	12	x2	37⅛	33⅛	39⅛+	½
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	7	10	6	5⅛	6	
24½	17½	Simm .60a	10	18	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	13	452	14⅛	18½	14 —	⅛
25	8⅛	Singer Co		257	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		14	40⅛	39⅛	39½—	⅛
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	10	65	20⅛	20½	21⅛—	⅛
120½	65	Skelly 1.60a	12	27	109	107	107⅛—	2⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	7	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	21	102	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SmithA .80	21	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
41⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	8	184	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
82½	59⅛	Smithkline 2	17	86	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛—	½
19⅛	13	SmithTr .50	5	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .90	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	11	SolaBas .90	8	32	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta Int	9	4	3	3	3 +	⅛
10⅛	8¼	SonyCp .02e	20	545	8⅛	8¼	8¼—	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45e	5	5	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	83	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	SoJerln 1.55	8	55	19	18⅛	18⅛	
15	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	5	13	14⅛	14	14	
27	2⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		1	25	25	25 —	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b		40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	8	21	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.48	7	189	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	SouthCo 1.46	9	794	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
53⅛	47½	SoNRes 1.85	6	164	49	47⅛	49⅛—	⅛
39⅛	30⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
55	52½	SoNE pf 4.62		z300	54	54	54 —	1
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	7	239	32⅛	31⅛	32 —	⅛
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	275	59⅛	57⅛	58⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
63⅛	57⅛	SouRy pfA 3		5	55⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	SoUnCo 1.84	9	2	33	33	33 —	⅛
25½	21	Southlnd .50b	12	71	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
74⅛	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	14	22	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛—	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	SwstBnksh .96	8	44	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	24	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	SwPbSv .98	9	127	14	13⅛	14 —	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SprinFd	5	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .49	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	10	SperryHut 1	6	7	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
37	21	SprryHpf 3		6	35⅛	34½	34½—	⅛
52⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	11	252	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛—	⅛
15	6⅛	Sprague El		27	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	7	13	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	13	109	23½	22⅛	23⅛	⅛
39⅛	23⅛	Squibb .96	14	265	32	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
32⅛	10⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	35	21	20⅛	21	
24½	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
40⅛	27	StBrand 1.28	11	138	29	28⅛	29	
49	34⅛	StBPaint .40	21	60	39½	38⅛	38⅛—	1
39⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	7	1494	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛—	1
57⅛	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	808	54⅛	53⅛	54 —	1⅛
79⅛	61⅛	StOilOh 1.36	22	284	74⅛	73½	73⅛—	1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	StdPress .40		78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .46	13	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Standex .80	7	5	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.12	8	11	27⅛	27½	27⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Stanray .80	9	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
48⅛	47½	StaufCh 1.44	9	216	44½	43⅛	43⅛—	1
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	393	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15	9⅛	Sterndnt .40	5	98	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	5	43	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	11	33	mk	33 +	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	38	19½	19	19 —	⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
63⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	6	4	52	51⅛	52 —	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	StonCon .56	5	4	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
21	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	6	31	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	21⅛	StorerB n 1	6	34	22½	22	22½—	¼
45⅛	37	StuWer 1.32	4	199	38	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
50½	30½	StW ptA 1.40		6	41	41	41 —	1⅛
6½	3⅛	SuavShn .03e	4	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	12	19⅛	19	19⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	SunChm .40	7	50	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
42	26⅛	SunCo 2	6	129	41	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
43⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		94	43	42½	42⅛—	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	23	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1	7	44	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
51⅛	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		13	47	46⅛	47 +	½
13⅛	9½	SunsMg .18t	19	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SuperVal .66	9	41	18½	18⅛	18½—	⅛
232	148	SuprOil 1.80	18	30	212	207	211⅛—	1⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	56	6	5⅛	6	
40⅛	16	Superscpe	6	128	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
7½	4	Sutro Mtg		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	10⅛	Swank 1	7	63	19⅛	17½	18⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	33	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		9	37	36½	36⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Systron		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		T						
17	12⅛	Ticor 1	8	48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp	12	51	7⅛	7¼	7½—	⅛
38½	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	9	105	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	¼
86⅛	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		4	81	80½	80½—	1
32½	20⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	2	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .40	5	43	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
12⅛	8⅛	TalleypfB 1		6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
28	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	73	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp		208	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	
21⅛	13⅛	Tandycrft	6	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Tappan	8	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
49⅛	18	Technicr .20	13	90	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	Technicolr		30	5	5	5	
19⅛	9	Technicon	10	61	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
68½	44⅛	Tektronx .30	16	83	60⅛	59½	59½	1
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	6	309	60⅛	59½	60 —	2
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		191	6	5⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	9	70	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	456	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
130	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	122½	122½	122½—	2½
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	6	332	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		48	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	8	x3161	27⅛	25⅛	26⅛—	½
45⅛	34½	TexComm 1.10	12	67	38½	38	38 —	⅛
39⅛	25⅛	TexEst .85	8	67	35⅛	34½	34½—	1⅛
37⅛	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		12	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
45	29	TexGsT 2	8	44	41⅛	41½	41⅛—	½
16⅛	11⅛	TexInd 1b	12	28	13⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
129⅛	90⅛	TexInst 1	26	358	102⅛	101	102 —	1⅛
8⅛	5⅛	TexInt	16	89	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .20	10	223	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛—	⅛
27⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	14	38	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	734	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37⅛	28	Texsslf 1.20	11	62	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	Textfi Ind		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
31⅛	28⅛	Textron 1.20		42	27	26⅛	27 —	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		17	32	31½	32 +	¼
28⅛	19½	Textr pf 1.40		6	24⅛	24⅛	24 —	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	6	61	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	17	35	37	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomln .44	8	9	9⅛	9½	9⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	6	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	9	29	7½	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	TidwtMr	6	138	17⅛	17⅛	17½—	½
19½	11½	Tigerint .40	7	282	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
34⅛	31½	TimeInc 1.15	11	83	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	¾
23⅛	1¼	TimeMir .60	11	46	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
59⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	9	18	50⅛	50	50 —	½
15⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	TobinP .15e		19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		14	8	7⅛	8	
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	45	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48		24	11	11¼	11¼—	½

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
14½	4⅛	Tracor .20	7	62	11⅛	11⅛	11¼—	⅜
23⅛	19⅛	TraneCo 1.08	9	31	33	32½	33	⅜
35⅛	27	TranUn 1.76	10	36	35½	35	35½+	½
15⅛	7½	TransW Air	23	181	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
19½	11⅛	TWApf 2		4	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Transam .66	8	429	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	⅜
23⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8½	Transco .90	7	254	16⅛	16½	16⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	7	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
27	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		12	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	4	14	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	27	19	18⅛	18⅛—	
95⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	27	19	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
38⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	413	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛—	1⅛
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.53e		66	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅛
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	8⅛	Trianind .90t		41	8⅛	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
13	6⅛	Triang Pac.40e	17	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
23	15⅛	Trinty In .56	5	149	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	15	20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	151	14	13⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	8	63	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .20	8	40	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
21⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	6	87	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
		U						
29⅛	21⅛	UAL Inc .60		188	24½	23⅛	24⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	10	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
5⅛	⅛	UMET Tr		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	10	UOP .22e		28	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
35⅛	19⅛	UVind 1.50	4	79	31	30½	30⅛—	⅛
42	24	UVIn pf 1.26		2	36	36	36	
25⅛	18⅛	UARCO 1.30	7	1	19½	19½	19⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	5	6	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
49	39⅛	UnINV 2.66e	7	2	42¼	42¼	42¼—	1
10⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	11	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
67⅛	58⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	243	63⅛	63	63⅛—	1
76⅛	57⅛	UnCarb 2.50	9	363	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		3	6½	6	6⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	15	95	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16	12⅛	UnElec 1.36	8	1048	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
29½	24⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
84⅛	72	UnEl pf 7.44		1	82	82	82 —	⅛
90	76	UnElTpf 8		1	88	88	88 —	⅛
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	5	87	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅛
55⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	239	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛—	⅛
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		11	69	68⅛	68⅛—	1
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	12	304	91	89½	91	
12⅛	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		3	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Unlona Inc		3	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	16	319	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
82⅛	71	Uniryal pf 8		z160	81	80⅛	81	
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	9	19	7	7	7	
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		71	10	9½	9⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14	UnEnRs 1.32	4	102	20½	20⅛	20½—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	6	66	11	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
13⅛	7¼	Un Guarnty	12	17	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25	22⅛	Ullium 2.32	9	18	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	¼
21⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60b	7	20	19⅛	19½	19⅛—	½
12⅛	6⅛	Untln pf .42		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅛	UntInn .10	6	15	4½	4⅛	4½	
12½	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	14	12⅛	12½	12⅛+	¼
18⅛	11½	UntMM .0		80	12¼	12	12 —	½
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	11	307	31⅛	30½	31⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min	54	25	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	UnitRefg .56	4	32	12	11½	11⅛—	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		11	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
48⅛	32½	USFldG 2.48	1	114	48	46⅛	47⅛—	1½
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	456	25¼	24¼	25 +	⅛
28⅛	22½	USGy pf 1.80		9	27	25⅛	27 +	½
10⅛	5¼	USHom .16	11	97	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅛	USInd .40	9	286	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltylnv		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38½	19¼	USShoe 1.05	6	125	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
57½	45¾	US Steel 2.20	9	1032	47⅛	46¼	47 —	½
24⅛	19⅛	USTobac 1	11	10	23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
37½	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	7	294	34½	34	34⅛—	½
158½	113½	UnTech pf 8		6	157	157	157 —	½
18⅛	14	UnITel 1.20	9	224	18½	18¼	18½	
2⅛	1⅛	UnITel wt		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	UnTel pf1.50		2	27¼	27¼	27¼—	⅛
23¼	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		7	23¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛

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9⅛	4½	Unitrod .10e	8	25	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9½	Univar .56	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
20⅛	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	7	29	29½	29	29½	
48½	37⅛	Upjohn 1.08	15	465	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	1½
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .40	6	272	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
12	9½	UslfeF .96a		26	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
65	46¼	UtahInt 1.20a	13	340	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛—	1½
36⅛	27½	UtahPL 2.80	9	459	38⅛	37½	37⅛—	⅛
32¼	29½	UtPL pf 2.80		13	32¼	32½	32½	
		V						
28⅛	17¼	VFCp 1.10	6	27	17⅛	16⅛	17½—	¼
20½	11½	VSICorp .28	6	1	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
9¼	6	Valleyin .40	7	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	11	112	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc	4	99	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		5	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
7	3⅛	Venice .20	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14½	12½	VestSe 1.31e		51	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10t	6	83	18¼	17⅛	18¼—	⅛
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	9	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8	3½	Victor Comp		22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	371	14⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅛
45	40	VaEP pf4.04		z20	44¼	44¼	44¼—	⅛
47¼	39	VaEP pf4.12		z140	46	45½	45½—	1½
48	41½	VaEP pf4.20		z120	46½	46	46 —	1
57	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z100	83½	83½	83½—	1
106	98	VaEP pf9.75		z210	104½	104½	104½—	¼
31	27½	VaEP pf2.90		4	30½	30⅛	30½	
88½	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z100	88	88	88 —	½
80¼	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z100	78½	78½	78½	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	5	12	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
29¼	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	8	27½	27⅛	27½	
		W						
50	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z150	49½	49½	49½	
23	16¾	Wachova .50	9	26	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
60¼	37½	Wach pf 2.20		2	50½	50½	50½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		17	3	2⅛	3	
17¼	11½	WalMart .03	15	59	14	13⅛	14 —	¼
17⅛	12¼	Walgreen 1.10	8	17	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	29	30	29½	30	
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .40	9	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
20	11½	WallMu 1	7	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
44⅛	28⅛	WaltJim 1.20	9	182	36⅛	36	36⅛—	½
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		13	40	39½	40 —	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	WardFd .47t	14	2	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12½	5½	Warnaco .60j		19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	18	Wrnc pf 1.50		1	17	17	17 —	1
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	13	10	23⅛	23½	23⅛—	⅛
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	7	951	24½	23⅛	24½+	⅛
88	63½	WrnC pf 4.25		9	85	83	85	
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		47	49	48½	49 +	½
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	7	12	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
38½	29⅛	WarnerL 1	15	461	31⅛	31¼	31⅛—	⅛
20⅛	18	WashGs 1.88	15	9	19½	19	19⅛—	⅛
20	12¾	WashStl 1	5	2	17	17	17 —	¼
24	19½	WasWat 1.68	7	56	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
11⅛	6¼	WasteM .10e	10	107	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
35⅛	14	WatkinJ .32	10	54	19⅛	19	19	
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .48	7	1	7	7	7	
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	6	14	8½	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅛	WebbDel E	10	92	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
26	19½	WeisMkt .72	9	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	7	181	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e	22	38	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
56	47½	WlPP pf4.50		z60	52¼	52¼	52¼	
42⅛	33½	WtPtPep 2.40	6	26	35⅛	35	35¼—	¼
12⅛	9	WnAirL .40a	11	58	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
26⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	5	107	26¼	26	26 —	¼
15⅛	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	5	107	13⅛	13½	13½—	½
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	6	191	13¼	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12¼	WnPubl .80b	6	13	17	16¼	17	
20⅛	15¾	WUnion 1.40	10	435	18	17¼	17⅛—	¼
52⅛	44	WnUn pf4.60		2	52½	52¼	52¼	
57	45	WnUn pf4.90		2	54	54	54 —	½
25⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		18	26⅛	25⅛	26	
19½	13	WestgEl .97	6	1130	16⅛	15⅛	15 —	⅛
28	24⅛	Westvaco 1.10	8	306	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
25¼	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	5	1	22½	22½	22½+	¼
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	26	466	46⅛	45⅛	46¼—	¼
66⅛	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		7	63⅛	63	63¼+	¼
24⅛	18	WheelFr .60	11	41	22½	22⅛	22¼—	½

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅛	15	WheelPlt 5tl	9	10	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
59	53	WhelPlt pf 6		z190	59	59	59	
34⅛	22	Whirlpool .0	13	148	25¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1a	6	106	22⅛	22¼	22⅛—	¼
37⅛	24¼	WhitC pfC 3		4	37¼	37¼	37¼	
9⅛	3¼	White Mot	19	122	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
21¼	14⅛	Whitting 1.30	5	5	25¼	25	25 —	⅛
6⅛	3	Whittaker	11	1735	6⅛	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .18r		137	12½	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdlSt .32	6	10	6	6	6	
29	20	WillmsCns 1	7	422	23¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
7½	5½	WilshrO .12e	7	10	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
41¼	36⅛	WinnDx 1.56	12	19	38½	38½	38½—	¼
9⅛	5	Winnebago	17	104	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
17	13¼	WinterJ .48	6	92	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
30⅛	24¼	WiscElPw 2	10	71	29¼	29½	29⅛—	½
95	84¼	WisE pf 7.75		z50	92½	92¼	92¼—	¼
19½	17	WisGas 1.70	13	35	19	18⅛	18⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		1	23⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
21¼	16¼	WiscPL 1.60	9	50	20¼	20	20	
20½	15¼	WiscPS 1.45	8	24	20⅛	20¼	20¼—	¼
29½	20	Witco 1.10	6	89	25¼	25¼	25¼	
21⅛	10	WillrD .60	4	35	13	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .12e	6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13½	10½	Wometco .44	7	23	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	12	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
19½	15¼	WoodPet .20	10	75	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	658	23⅛	22	22⅛—	⅛
39	31½	Wolw pf 2.20		5	31	33½	31 +	1
6½	3½	WorldAir	27	29	3	3	3¼ —	⅛
85½	64½	Wrigly 2.40a	15	7	79¼	79	79 —	⅛
17½	5½	Wurlitzer .40	6	4	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	⅛
11¼	6¼	Wylain .20	11	22	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1½	Wyly Corp		207	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		X						
68⅛	48¼	XeroxCp 1.20	14	887	60⅛	58⅛	[illegible] —	1½
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	19	53	12⅛	12	12¼—	¼
		Y						
12⅛	6½	Yates Ind	22	17	10½	10⅛	10½—	¼
		Z						
25¼	13¼	ZaleCorp .83	6	332	14¼	13⅛	14 —	¼
20⅛	11⅛	ZaleptA .80		2	11⅛	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
15	10⅛	Zapata .30b	3	58	11¼	10⅛	11 —	¼
9½	5¼	Zayre Corp	5	24	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	12	333	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	8	39	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛—	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

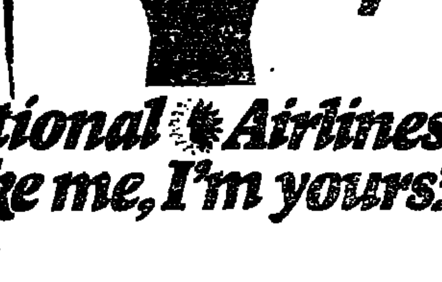
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.



It's what we call Miami, where it's summer all year long and where the bikini is the uniform of the suntanned, outdoorsy Miami girls. National Airlines flies you there nonstop from London. But that's not all. National also gives you the same airline service to Florida, the South and the West of the U.S.A. And convenient connecting service to just about anywhere else in the U.S.A., Central and South America and the Caribbean. When you fly National to Bikini Land, you do it without the congestion, the crowds, the cold winter winds of places like New York and Washington. You do it with great movies and great service, too.

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Nov. 6, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2⅝	2¾
AFA PrS	4¾	5¼
AID Inc	7¼	8
AVM Cp	¾	1¼
Addisn W	6⅝	7⅛
Adv Ros	2⅝	2¾
Alberts	5¾	6½
Allco Inc	8¼	8¾
Allerg Ph	25¼	26
Allyn Bac	7	7½
Am Exp	40⅛	40⅝
Am Finl	9½	9⅞
Am Furn	2	2¼
Am Greet	9¼	9⅝
A Micro	6¾	7¼
Am Telev	18½	19¼
Am Weld	10¼	11¼
Amtr Dv	⅜	⅞
Anadite	5½	5⅞
Anheus B	23	23⅞
Ard May	1¼	1½
ArkWiG	26	26¾
AsCC Bol	13	13¾
AtlGas Lt	13⅜	14¼
Baird At	2⅞	3⅜
Bang Hy	13⅜	13⅞
Bkam Rit	8	8½
Bassett F	17	17¾
Bayls Mk	6⅝	6⅞
Beeline F	5⅞	6⅜
Betz Lab	34¼	35
Bibb Co	8⅛	8⅝
Bird Son	32	33½
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Bick Hills	19⅜	19⅞
Bonza Int	2⅝	2⅞
Braden	7⅛	7⅝
Brinks	7¾	8¼
Brks Sca	18¾	19½
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	3⅞	4⅜
Buckeyein	7⅛	8⅝
Burn Sim	3½	3⅞
CalWSv	31½	33
Campl Ch	3½	3⅞
Canrad H	3¼	4
Cap Swst	3¾	4⅛
Capin Air	1¾	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	14¼	14⅝
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	11¼	12¼
Chi Brdg	58½	60½
Chitn Cp	5⅛	5⅝
ChrisSe	116½	120½
Circle F	4¼	5
CitznUt A	34½	35
CitznUt B	31¼	31¾
Clark Mf	29½	30½
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Clr	11¾	12¼
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	28	28½
Con Pap	29½	30½
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	18	18¾
Cullr Fed	1¾	2¼
Danly M	8¼	9¼
Data Dgn	4¾	5⅛
Data 100	7⅞	8
Dayt Inc	27	28½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅜
DeKlb Ag	31¼	32½
Delhi Oil	4½	4⅞
DeLux C	22	22¾
Det CanT	12½	13½
Del IntBr	28¾	29¾
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	14¾	15½
Dixn Cru	17¾	[illegible]
Docutel	4⅝	5
Dollar G	8⅝	9
Dorch G	9⅞	10⅛
Dovle DB	13⅛	14⅛
Dunkin D	5⅛	5½
Durlron	13½	14¼
Eberln In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	26⅝	26⅞
ElPas El	10⅞	11¼
Elder Be	6	6¾
Elec Nucl	4¼	5
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	20¼	21
Entwistl	6	6¾
Equty Oil	29⅛	29⅝
Ethan Al	15¾	16¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
FldUn Lf	19½	20
Fingrhl	5⅛	5½
FlBkSys	39½	40¼
Fst Bost	20½	21¼
FlEmpSt	8¼	8¾
Fla WatU	¼	⅜
Forest O	20⅛	20⅝
Fotomat	9⅜	10⅛
Ficknor	11½	11¾
Frnd Ice	15½	16½
FlWnFn	2	2¼
Frkln Co	5½	5⅞
Frnkln E	9	9½
G Reinsu	191	195
Gov EFin	9	9¾
Gen RlEs	3½	4¼
Graph Cn	16	16¾
Green Mt	11½	11¾
Grey Adv	12¼	13
Gulf Inist	13¼	13¾
Gvrodn	2⅛	3¼
Harcer R	7¼	7¾
Harlf NC	11½	12¼
Henred F	16½	17½
Holobm	1⅜	2⅛
Hoover	10¼	10¾
Horlz Res	½	1½
Huds Pan	24¾	25½
Hyatt Cp	6	6⅝
Hyatt Int	3⅝	4⅛
Ind Nuclr	2¾	3¼
Infra Ind	1¾	2¼
Intel Cp	51	52½
Interc En	8½	9¼
Intrmk In	2¾	3¼
Intrmt G	14⅝	15⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅝	3¾
IaSou Ut	23¼	24¼
Jamsby	12	12½
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	14¼	15
Kaisr Stl	31	32
KaisStl pf	18½	19
Kalvar	1½	1⅞
Kaman A	17¼	18½
Kampg A	6⅛	6⅝
Kate Gre	⅜	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	7⅛	7¾
Kelly Svc	17	17¾
Keuff Ess	10	11½
Keye Fib	13¼	13⅝
Key CusF	6¾	7¼
Keys Int	16	16¾
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	16	17
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Lane Co	19	20
Lin Bcast	15	15⅝
Log Eltrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14¼	14¾
Mai Rlty	9-16	¾
Malikrt	41	42
Manor C	4⅛	4⅝
Maul LP	11	11½
McCorm	37½	38¼
McQuay	15¾	16½
Measur	9⅝	10⅛
Medtrn	23¾	24½
Merld In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	16	16¾
Midld Ca	2⅜	2¾
Midl Bks	19¾	20¾
Midw Gl	13½	14¼
Millipr	24⅛	24⅝
Miner In	1⅛	1⅝
MissVl G	13¼	14¾
Mont Col	4	4⅝
Moore S	11¾	12¼
Moore P	7½	8½
Morg Res	1⅛	1⅜
Mostek	17⅞	18¾
Motch M	4¼	5¼
Mol Club	2½	3
Mueller	14¼	15¼
Narag co	9⅛	9⅝
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	5¾	5⅝
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	5⅛	6⅛
NJNat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	20⅝	20⅞
Nielsn B	20⅝	21¼
NoCar Gs	11¼	11⅝
NoEOl un	28¼	29
NW NatG	8⅞	9½
NW PuSv	18¼	18¾
Noxel Cp	14	14½
Ogilvy M	25⅛	26¼
Ohio Ferr	17	18
Ormont	14¼	15
Otter TP	19¾	20¼
Over NA	4¼	4¾
Pabst Br	22⅝	23⅛
PacGa R	23	23¾
Parco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅞	4⅜
Pauley P	5½	6¼
Peerl Mf	10¼	11¼
Pa Enter	16⅛	16⅝
PnzlOff B	14⅛	14⅝
Pepsi BW	11⅜	11⅞
Petrsn H	10½	11¼
Petrolit	37	38
Pettibon	21	22
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	23¼	24
Pion HiB	19⅝	20⅛
Pistilin	2¼	3⅛
Possis Cp	1¼	1¾
Progrp	1⅜	1¾
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	17¾	18½
PulD Cap	5⅞	6⅜
Qual Inns	2¼	2⅝
Ragen Pr	1¼	1¾
Rahall C	7¼	7¾
Raych Cp	96	101
Raymnd	11¼	12¼
Recog Eq	8⅝	8¾
Road Ex	38	38⅝
Robin M	15¼	16¼
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rus Stov	15½	16¼
Sadller	2	2½
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	28	30
Sels Delt	1	1¾
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
SevenUp	30	30¾
Shaw Co	20	21
Snap Tls	32½	33½
SolidSt Sc	7½	8½
S CalWat	13¼	14
SwGs Co	10⅞	11
SwEl Sv	15¾	16½
Standyn	19	19¾
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	14¼	15¼
Sterlg Str	4¼	5
Strawb Cl	24	25½
Super El	5¼	5⅝
TIME DC	3⅞	4¼
Tampax	34½	35½
Tayir Wl	20	20½
Tech Pub	12½	13½
Tecum P	45	47
Tennant	26	28
Tiffy Co	8⅛	9
ToscoCo	4⅛	4⅝
Transo O	11¼	12¼
Trico Pd	30¾	31¼
Trim OG	2⅝	3
Tymshr	15	15⅝
Tyson F	13¼	14
Un McGil	11½	12¼
US Surg	9¾	10¼
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅝
UVa Bks	16⅝	17⅛
UpPen P	19	19¾
Valley Gs	10⅝	10⅞
VanD Air	9	9¾
Vance S	4½	5
Valcro	6⅝	6¾
Ventron	43¼	44
VaN Bnk	18¼	19¼
Wads Pu	7¾	8¼
Wsh NG	13¾	14¼
Webb Re	9	9¾
Wecg Dvl	3 9-16	3 13-16
Weight W	7⅜	7⅝
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welng M	7⅝	7⅞
Well Gar	3⅝	4½
Welsbch	3¾	4½
Wstn Mtg	1¼	1⅜
Westmd	59¾	60½
Wdwrd L	23⅞	24⅝
Wright W	3⅞	4⅛
ZionUt B	21¾	22¾

Currency Rates

November 3, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L it	Gldr	BF cum	Swiss F	Dan Kr
Amsterdam	2.5095	4.30920	104.535*	50.35*	29.01y	—	6.8050*	103.155*	42.75*
Brussels (c)	36.88	58.705	15.367	7.4065	4.272*	14.703	—	15.1695	6.384
Frankfurt	2.4030	3.8454	—	48.25*	2.776x	95.82*	6.510*	96.71*	40.95*
London (y)	1.6995	—	3.85	7.975	1178.5	4.0165	59.025	3.88775	9.408
Milan	865.70	1377.60	360.54	173.64	—	344.30	23.45	355.80	147.29
Paris	4.98125	7.9330	207.450*	—	5.7770x	193.700*	13.5087*	204.950*	85.0*
Zurich	2.4545	3.8486	101.44*	48.91*	0.2812*	97.10*	6.60*	—	41.40*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone 5.86825; Escudo: 31.30; Israeli £: 8.56; Peseta: 68.215; Schilling: 17.045; Sw. krona: 4.21325; Yen: 294.70; Belgian financial franc: 27.37; Hong Kong $: 4.8180

The Canadian dollar is worth U.S. $1.0285.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9¼-87	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	98	99
Aust.R.D 9¼-80	103¼	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	103½	104½
BFCE 8¾-83	101¼	102¼
B.N.P 9½-81	104¾	105¾
Bras Can 9¾-82	102½	103¼
British Gas 9-81	100¾	101¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Carrier 8-87	96¾	97¾
Charbogas 8⅞-81	100½	101½
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Refine 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7¾-91	95½	96½
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Cut Ham 8-87	97¼	98¼
Denmark 7¾-90	87⅝	88⅝
Dow Corn 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EEC 8¼-82	100½	101
ECS 8⅝-81	102	103
ECS 9¼-86	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	104½	105½
Erap 9⅝-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	102½	103¼
Eurofima 8½-83	101½	102½
First Chic 7-80	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105½	107
Gould 9¾-82	104	105
Gulf Westn 9¼-87	103½	104¼
Haas 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
Home Oil 9½-86	103½	104½
I.D.B.J 9½-82	103¾	104¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	101	102
ISE Canada 9-82	102¾	103¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¼	104¼
Michelin 9¼-86	101½	102½
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	103	104
Motorola 8-87	101⅜	102⅜
N-- Finar 10-81	102½	103½
NatWest 9-86	99	100
New Brunsw 9-83	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 9¼-83	104¼	105¼
N Zealand 8½-83	102¼	103¼
NrjKomBk 7½-87	94½	95½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102¾	103¾
NarskHydr 9¾-85	104¼	105¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¾	101¾
Norway 9-80	105¼	106¼
Norway 8½-81	103½	104½
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Ontario 9-83	104½	105½
Oslo 9-88	101	102
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pennwalt 8-87	98½	99¼
QuebProv 8½-81	103	104
QuebProv 9-83	103¼	104¼
QuebProv 7½-88	93⅜	94⅜
Ralston 7½-87	98⅜	99¼
ReadBates 9½-81	102	103
S[..]dvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S A.S. 8-85	95½	96½
Seagram 9-83	104	105
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	97¾	98¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St Ind 8½-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	103¼	104¼
S Handels 9¼-86	103	104
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7⅝-87	97	98
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	102	103
Transocean 7¼-87	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	97½	98½
Utah 8-87	100½	101¼
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
C[..]nation 4-83	82	84
Chevron 5-88	114	116
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	65
Chrysler 5-88	67½	68½
Cont Tel 5½-88	81	83
Comm In 6¼-88	94½	96½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	86	88
EastKodak 4½-88	104½	106½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77½	79½
Firestone 5-88	85	88
Ford 6-86	96½	98½
Ford 5-88	84½	86½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4⅝-87	89	91
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	75	77
Gould 5-87	99½	101½
Gulf West 5-88	91	93
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E 6¼-89	88	90
ITT 4⅞-87	79	81
Komatsu 7¼-90	102½	104
Matsushita 6¾-90	111	113
Mitsui 7¼-93	102½	104
McDerm 4¾-87	148	150
Morgan JP 4¼-87	112	114
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
Owens Ill 4½-87	108	110
Penney JC 4½-87	83	85
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	91	93
P C.A 5-8	78	80
Revlon 4⅞-83	127	129
Revlon 4¾-87	109½	111½
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	80	82
UnCarb 4¾-82	108½	110½
WarnLam 4½-87	85½	87½
WarnLam 4½-88	81	83
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Ashland 5-88	81½	83½
Beatrice 6¼-91	114½	116½
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6¾-91	109½	111½
Borden 5-92	100	102
BroadHale 4¾-87	79	81

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	107.62	93.33	105.01
Previous	101.61	93.35	105.09

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Chrge
2553 Abitibi	$11⅛	10⅝	11	— ¼
400 Acklands	$11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
4500 Agnico E	365	355	365	+20
250 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1750 Alta Gas A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	¼
500 Alta Nat	$[illegible]	28	28	
355 Algo Cent	$12	12	12	+ ⅜
1000 Alliance B	425	425	425	
4400 Amine	$7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
700 Argus C pr	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6700 Atco A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9770 Bell Canad	$49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
3400 BP Can	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
650 Banister C	$8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4550 Bank N S	$44	43	44	+1½
500 Baton B	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
230 Beth Cop A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
1820 Block Bros	445	440	440	
2000 Bovis Cor	70	65	65	— 5
2685 Bralor Res	289	280	280	— 9
900 Bramalea	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2519 Brameda	113	113	113	
800 Brenda M	$7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5350 Bridger	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
500 BCFP	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
725 BC Phone	$12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
5350 Brunswk	$5¼	490	5¼	+27
465 Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	
200 Burns Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
6740 Cad Fry	$10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
3455 Cal Pow A	$31⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
400 Camflo	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
8220 C Nor West	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
1350 Can Perm	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
412 Can Trust A	$20	19⅞	20	
1800 C Tung	420	410	420	+10
200 C Cab'esy	$16	16	16	+ ½
925 Cdn Cel	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
4 CGE	$22½	22½	22½	— ½
20570 Cl Bk Com	$26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
256 Cdn Tire A	$39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
1300 C Utilities	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
100 Candel Oil	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
110 Cassiar	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5925 Celanese	360	350	350	— 5
1100 Chieftan D	$9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
25 CHUM	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1100 C Holiday	340	340	340	+10
300 Con Bldg	240	240	240	
6705 Con Distrb	400	395	400	+ 5
6600 Cons Gas	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
3550 Con Fardy	295	290	295	+ 5
1375 Crush Intl	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	83.60	84.60	105.60	80.80
Brussels	96.79	97.89	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	132.26	134.28	150.66	130.87
London 30	290.30	293.60	420.80	265.30
London 500	133.52	133.14	183.00	126.80
Milan	67.82	68.33	91.17	66.85
Paris	76.60	77.60	112.10	75.80
Sydney	436.74	436.75	522.63	432.43
Tokyo (n)	— Closed —			
Tokyo (o)	— Closed —			
Zurich	282.90	282.70	304.00	281.10

(n) New (o) Old

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 2, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Chrge
500 Cyprus	$9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
400 Denison	$51	51	51	— ½
300 Dickmn	340	340	340	
1777 Dofasco A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
690 Dom Store	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
1100 Du Pont	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
700 East Mal	160	153	160	+ 5
330 Electro A	360	350	353	
4900 Emco	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1308 Falcon C	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
300 Falcon	$37	37	37	+ ½
100 Fed Pion	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
150 Ford Cnda	$89	89	89	+1¼
1000 Francana	$6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
200 Fruehauf	$5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
27575 Gnt Mascl	137	126	135	+10
1600 Gibraltar	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
1 Goodyear	$12½	12½	12½	+ 1
220 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
460 GL Paper	$29½	28½	29¼	+ ¾
100 Gt W Life	$55½	50½	50½	
156 Greyhnd	$16⅝	16⅛	16	+ ⅛
1000 Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1100 Hambro C	285	285	285	
1022 H Group A	340	340	340	
205 Hard Crp A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1250 Hawker S	$5	490	490	+ 5
530 H Bay Co	$16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
633 IAC	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
600 Indal	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
1030 Indusmin	$10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
500 Inglis	$14	14	14	
840 Inland Gas	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
325 Inter-City	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
139 Inl Mogul	293	293	293	— 7
2410 Int Pipe A	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
520 Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
400 Jannock	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
2100 Kaiser Re	$13	13	13	
200 Kaps Tran	63	60	60	
250 Kelsey H	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
398 Kerr A A	$12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
600 Koffler A	475	465	465	—10
6080 Labatt A	$17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
3850 Lacana	360	345	345	+ 5
750 LL Lac	145	145	145	
500 Lob Co A	385	385	385	—15
200 Lob Co B	385	385	385	+ 5
650 Loeb M	265	265	265	
200 MICC	59	9	9	
1050 Mclan H A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
4112 MB Ltd	$22¾	22⅝	22¾	
100 M Lf Mills	$28½	28½	28½	
900 Malgml A	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
325 McGraw H	465	465	465	+15
6742 Moore	$35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ½
172 Murphy	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
400 Nabrs Dig	$12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
40 Nat Trust	$14	14	14	— 1
400 Neonex	165	162	165	3
11595 Noranda A	$35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
2315 Norcen	$11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
3725 NTecm B w	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
25 Nowsco W	$15⅞	15⅞	16⅞	⅛
850 OSF Ind	215	315	215	— 5
5500 Orchan A	257	250	257	11
2575 Oshawa A	3[illegible]0	350	350	+15
3225 Pamour A	288	280	280	— 8
750 PanCan P	$21½	21	21½	+ ¾
Patino N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pembin B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petrolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pice Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Placer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redpath A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed Oslr A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reichhold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rothman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherritt A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sigma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpsons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpsen S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slater Stl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Talcorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scuthm A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St BRODCST	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steico A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steep R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teck Cor B	475	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tex Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thom N A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tor Dm Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tor Star B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trns Mt A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TrCan PL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Carb'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UGas A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U Siscoe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upp Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Der	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Voyager P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldwod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wstburne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodwd A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yk Bear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales [illegible] shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
154 Algoma	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asbestos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4359 Bank Mont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250 CAE Ind	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
900 Cdn Inf Pow	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
750 Canron	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400 Con Bath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 Dom Bridge	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fncl Col	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gaz Metro	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molson A	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250 Molson B	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mont Trust	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolland A	475	475	475	
2274 Royal Bank	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
434 Roy Trust A	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Steinberg A	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Zellers	340	335	[illegible]	

Total sales 342,939 shares

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies

Amsterdam

[illegible]

Brussels

[illegible]

Frankfurt

AEG, BASF, Bayer, Commerzbank, Cont Gummi, Daimler, Degussa, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bk, Hoechst, Hoesch, Karstadt, Kaufhof, KHD, Lufthansa, Mannesmann, Metallges, Neckermann, RWE new, Schering, Siemens, Thyssen, Veba, VW Kswagen — [illegible]

London

Anglo-Am, Anglo-Am Gc, Barclays Bk, Beecham Gr, BICC, Boots, Bowater, Brit-Am Tob, Brit Oxyg, Bell Pet, Burmah, Cadbury Sc, Chartered, Courtaulds, Dalgety, Debenh D, Decca Rec, Distillers, Dunlop, E Mcster, GEC, FreeStGed, GKN, Glaxo Gr, Gold Field — [illegible]

Continued: Guinness, Hawker Sid, Hudson Bay, Imp Chem, ICI?, Marks&Spen, Metal Box, Nichols, Plessey, Rank Org, Royal Dutch, RTZ, Shell, Thorn (A), Tube Inv, Unilever, Union Corp, Vickers, War Loan, West Deep, West Drief, West Hold, West Mining, Woolworth, ZCI — [illegible]

Milan

Bastogi, Erba, Eric Marelli, Fiat, Finsider, Generali, IFI, Italgas, Italsider, LaRinas, Montedis, Olivetti, Pirelli, Snia Visc, Terni — [illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide, Alimentaire, BSN, Carrefour, Clm Lafarge, Citroen, Cie Bancaire, CFP, CGE, CCF, Ferodo, Imetal, L'Oreal, Mach Bull, Michelin, Moet-Henn, Moulinex, Paribas, PUK, Penarroya, Parrier, Peugeot, Rh Poulenc, Sacilor, St Gobain, Suez, T. Emlcam, Thomson, Usinor — [illegible]

Zurich

Alusuisse, Burrhle, B Boveri, Ciba Geigy, Cr Suisse, Fischer, HoffRochh, Nestle, Sandoz, Sbo 3 Suisse, Sulzer, U B Suisse — [illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.46½	1.46
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.80	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.28	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	2.12	2.12
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila. ton	210.10	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	67-68	59-60
Lead, spot, lb	25½-26	20.0
Copper elec. lb	70⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.0036	3.25⅜
Zinc, E.St L basis lb	37.50	38½-39
Silver N.Y oz	4.355	4.309
Gold N.Y oz	126.20	146.00
* COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	807.00	703.30

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 3, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.53
Mar	8.07	8.16	7.98	8.10	8.14
May	8.31	8.40	8.23	8.32	8.42
Jul	8.48	8.57	8.43	8.50	8.53
Sep	8.54	8.63	8.52	8.55	b8.64
Oct	8.60	8.68	8.55	8.56	8.70
Mar	9.04	9.08	8.97	9.08	9.07

Sales: 2,190.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	133.20	134.50	130.70	132.25s	124.70
Mar	127.25	128.35	124.90	126.25s	128.70
May	122.50	123.20	120.50	121.25s	123.80
Jul	117.30	118.30	116.00	116.70s	118.70
Sep	113.25	113.25	110.20	111.15s	113.80
Dec	01.00	102.00	99.30	99.90s	102.05
Mar	95.35	95.35	95.35	93.45s	95.45

Sales: 1,226.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	57.00	57.00	56.70	56.70s	56.40
Dec	57.50	57.70	56.80	57.00s	56.80
Jan	57.70	57.70	57.30	57.30s	57.10
Mar	58.80	58.80	58.00	58.20s	58.00
May	59.70	59.70	59.10	59.10s	58.90
Jul	60.60	60.60	60.00	60.00s	59.80
Sep	61.60	61.60	60.90	60.80s	60.70
Dec	62.50	62.50	62.00	62.00s	61.90

Sales: estimated 2,660.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.19	5.25	5.17	5.22	5.20
Mar	5.81	5.82	5.62	5.70	5.82
Apr	6.35	6.35	6.25	6.29	6.37
May	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.29

Sales: 754.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	436.70	436.70	435.00	430.80s	432.50
Dec	438.00	438.50	431.00	431.30s	434.00
Jan	439.00	439.00	433.50	432.30s	434.90
Mar	442.00	442.00	435.40	435.23s	437.90
May	446.00	446.00	439.30	439.20s	441.60
Jul	450.00	450.00	441.50	443.20s	445.40
Sep	454.00	454.00	448.50	447.50s	449.60
Dec	451.30	451.20	459.50	454.80s	456.70
Jan	453.50	453.50	461.10	457.30	s459.20
Mar	466.50	453.50	453.00	452.40s	454.30

Sales estimated: 3,370.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	82.10	82.25	80.82	a80.82	82.82
Mar	83.00	83.12	81.62	a81.62	83.62
May	83.15	83.20	81.80	81.80	83.80
Jul	81.10	81.30	79.62	a79.62	1.62
Oct	72.80	72.10	71.25	71.25	72.30
Dec	67.70	67.75	67.10	67.10	67.80
Mar				b67.50	67.75

Sales: 4,500.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	47.55	47.55	47.55	b47.55	b48.00
Jan	47.95	47.95	47.30	b47.50	b48.05
Mar	49.15	49.15	48.40	48.60	b47.25
May	50.10	50.10	49.50	b49.75	b50.35

Sales: 250.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	125.90	127.10	125.10	125.20s	123.70
Feb	127.00	127.80	125.80	125.80s	124.20
Apr	127.50	129.00	126.73	126.70s	125.00
Jun	123.93	129.80	127.70	127.60s	125.90
Aug	133.33	131.00	129.30	128.60s	126.90
Oct	130.80	132.00	129.80	129.40s	127.90
Dec	131.30	133.00	130.90	130.60s	12 .90
Feb	133.53	133.93	132.20	131.63s	129.93

Sales: 5,522.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Nov. 3, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Dec	2.78	2.79	2.70¼	2.72¼	2.76¾
Mar	2.89½	2.90	2.81¼	2.83¼	2.88
May	2.94	2.95¼	2.86½	2.87¾	2.93¼
Jul	2.97	2.97½	2.88	2.90½	2.96
Sep	3.03	3.03	2.93¾	2.96	3.01
Dec	3.10½	3.10½	3.03½	3.06½	3.11

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Dec	2.54	2.54½	2.49¾	2.50½	2.52½
Mar	2.62	2.63½	2.59	2.59¼	2.61½
May	2.67½	2.68½	2.64½	2.65¼	2.67¾
Jul	2.72	2.72½	2.68½	2.69½	2.71
Sep	2.68	2.68¼	2.66	2.66½	2.67
Dec	2.60¾	2.61	2.59	2.61	2.60

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	6.74	6.76	6.49	6.51	6.73
Jan	6.79	6.83	6.55	6.57	6.80
Mar	6.85	6.86½	6.63	6.62	6.85
May	6.78	6.83	6.59	6.62	6.81
Jul	6.71	6.77	6.55½	6.57	6.74½
Aug	6.70	6.70	6.48	6.57	6.67½
Sep	6.33	6.37	6.24½	6.24½	6.35
Nov	6.13	6.17	6.08	6.10	6.15

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	22.85	22.85	21.87	21.87	22.50
Jan	22.85	23.00	21.98	21.98	22.95
Mar	23.25	23.25	22.22	22.22	23.23
May	23.25	23.30	22.25	22.25	23.25
Jul	23.35	23.35	22.27	22.30	23.25
Aug	23.35	23.35	22.15	22.20	23.15
Sep	22.60	22.65	21.93	22.15	22.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	188.00	188.50	182.00	183.00	187.50
Jan	189.50	190.50	184.00	184.80	189.20
Mar	191.00	192.00	185.50	187.00	190.00
May	190.50	191.00	186.00	186.50	187.50
Jul	189.00	189.00	185.00	1 6.00	128.00
Aug	185.00	186.00	183.50	183.50	136.00
Sep	176.50	178.00	176.53	176.60	176.05

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	—	—	—	430.00	433.00
Dec	437.60	43 .50	428.50	430.00	433.50
Jan	—	—	—	431.00	434.30
Feb	441.50	441.50	431.50	432.50	436.30
Apr	445.00	445.00	435.00	436.00	439.50
Jun	448.00	449.00	439.00	439.00	443.50
Aug	452.00	452.00	443.00	443.50	447.50
Oct	456.00	456.50	448.00	448.00	452.50
Dec	461.50	461.50	453.00	453.00	457.00
Feb	466.50	466.50	458.00	458.00	462.30
Apr	468.50	468.50	456.00	466.00	467.50
Jun	468.70	468.70	468.70	468.70	473.80

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	39.87	40.20	39.50	39.75	39.25
Feb	40.60	40.85	40.25	40.40	39.95
Apr	40.85	41.10	40.60	40.70	40.37
Jun	42.90	43.15	42.75	42.83	42.55
Aug	43.60	43.65	43.25	43.30	43.10
Oct	43.60	44.20	43.60	a43.95	b43.50
Dec	44.50	44.50	44.00	44.10	43.75

Sales: Dec 5852; Feb 3357; April 1436; June 534; Aug 84; Oct 8; Dec 11.
Open interest: Dec 13954; Feb 12280; April 6729; June 2922; Aug 871; Oct 277; Dec 6.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	30.70	30.75	29.80	29.85	30.25
Feb	30.80	30.85	29.85	29.95	30.30
Apr	30.45	30.50	29.37	29.40	30.07
Jun	33.50	33.65	32.45	b32.50	33.10
Jul	34.00	34.20	33.30	b33.55	33.85
Aug	33.25	33.30	33.02	a33.02	a33.05
Oct	33.15	33.20	33.02	33.02	33.00
Dec	—	—	—	n34.10	b34.10

Sales: Dec 1785; Feb 1055; April 705; June 150; July 79; Aug 38; Oct 1; Dec 0.
Open interest: Dec 3778; Feb 2858; April 2262; June 686; July 595; Aug 471; Oct 233 Dec 85.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	68.50	69.45	68.50	69.10	68.10
Dec	67.50	68.30	67.50	68.00	67.05
Jan	62.40	63.30	62.40	62.90	62.50
Feb	58.50	58.65	58.50	58.65	58.40
Mar	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
Apr	—	—	—	n54.30	n54.30
May	—	—	—	a53.90	n53.95

Sales: Nov 259; Dec 478; Jan 74; Feb 10; March 1; April 0; May 0.
Open interest: Nov 1086; Dec 1933; Jan 461; Feb 220; March 26; April 2; May 1.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	47.20	47.85	46.00	46.45	46.75
Mar	46.85	47.65	45.75	46.10	46.50
May	47.80	48.60	46.75	47.15	a47.35
Jul	48.70	49.10	47.35	47.70	49.12
Aug	47.20	47.90	46.00	a46.00	b46.55
Feb	—	—	—	b49.10	n49.00
Mar	—	—	—	n48.75	n48.75

Sales: Feb 3516; March 368; May 152; July 27; Aug 16; Feb 0; March 0.
Open interest: Feb 4646; March 2295; May 1252; July 658; Aug 393; Feb 60; March 61.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

Nov. 3, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	125	122.75	122.85-123	125 -125.25
Mar	131.50	129.50	129.90-130	121.05-121.25
May	136.75	135	135 -135.25	143.50-143.60
Aug	143	141.25	141.25-141.75	142.80-143
Oct	146.50	145	145.55-145.60	146.90-147
Dec	150	149	148 -149	151 -152
Mar	155	154	154.25-154.50	145 -146.40
Lots: 1,993.				
COCOA				
Dec	1935	1914	1915 -1916	1945 -1944
Mar	1898	1850	1860 -1861	1891 -1890
May	1854	1821	1827 -1828	1856 -1857
Jul	1814	1788	1791 -1793	1819½-1821½
Sep	1770	1740	1750 -1752	1775 -1777
Dec	1640	1611	1610 -1615	1641 -1643
Mar	1575		1577 -1580	1600 -1605
Lots: 3,954.				
COFFEE				
Nov	2125	2090	2112 -2120	2130 -2130
Jan	2187	2145	2170 -2174	2190 -2186
Mar	2212	2163	2187 -2192	2208 -2206
May	2206	2179	2193 -2195	2213 -2210
Jul	2212	2180	2192 -2196	2210 -2212
Sep	2286	2195	2195 -2200	2216 -2211
Nov	2210	2184	2203 -2205	2213 -2215
Lots: 1,261.				

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4 13/16-5 1/16	2⅞-3	1 -1½	16 -17½
1 M.	4 11/16-4 15/16	3½-3¾	1⅛-1⅜	19¾-20½
3 M.	5 3/16-5 7/16	4 3/16-4 7/16	1 15/16-2 3/16	19¾-20¼
6 M.	5 5/16-5 9/16	4⅝-4⅞	2 1/16-2 5/16	19¾-20¼
1 Y.	6 7/16-6 11/16	5⅛-5⅜	2⅝-2⅞	18¾-19¼

London Metal Markets

Nov. 3, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	778.50- 780	771 - 772
3 months	814.50- 815	810 - 810.50
Cathodes: spot	765 - 765.50	758.50- 759.50
3 months	801 - 801.50	796 - 797
Tin: spot	4,935 -4,945	4,982 -4,987
3 months	5,128 -5,130	5,175 -5,180
Lead: spot	280.50- 281	278.50- 279.50
3 months	295.50- 296	294.50- 295
Zinc: spot	366 - 367	375 - 376
3 months	385 - 385.50	393.50- 394.50
Silver: spot	272.20- 272.70	271 - 271.50
3 months	283.20- 283.40	282.30- 282.40

European Gold Markets

Nov. 3, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	124.00	125.85	+3.35
Zurich	124.25	125.625	+3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	125.13	126.51	+2.05

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Paris Commodities

Nov. 3, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous
SUGAR				
Dec			1,230-1,240	+25
Jan			1,220-1,230	—30
Mar	1,234	1,215	1,225-1,227	—11
May	1,260		1,265-1,280	+ 5
Jul			1,270-1,290	+10
Aug			1,285-1,295	—
Oct			1,290-1,310	—
Nov			— - —	—
Dec			— -1,315	— 5
Lots:				
COCOA				
Dec	1,500	1,480	1,475-1,485	—
Mar	1,475	1,452	1,454-1,455	+ 4
May	1,455	1,430	1,440-1,445	+26
Jul			1,410- —	+30
Sep			1,380- —	+15
Dec			1,225- —	+25
Lots: 204.				

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov	Feb.	May
115	10.00	11.00	12.75
120	4.75	7.00	10.75
125	2.00	5.00	7.00
130	1.00	2.50	3.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 32 01 23 · Telex 27479

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Nov. 3, 1976

(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close
Gen Motors	578,500	[illegible]
Texaco Inc	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon	254,400	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kresge SS	235,100	[illegible]
Am Tel&Tel	233,400	[illegible]
Whittakr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
AtlRichfl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warnr Com	164,000	[illegible]
Std Oil Cal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manh	149,700	[illegible]
IntTelTel	[illegible]	[illegible]
AmEl Pw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westgh El	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Today NYSE Close
Volume (in millions)	19.35
Advances	311
Declines	1194
Unchanged	377
Total issues	1882
New 1976 highs	22
New 1976 lows	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	948.30	960.44	944.73	956.53
20 Trn	209.47	211.27	207.72	209.95
15 Utl	97.62	98.42	97.01	97.97
65 Stk	300.24	303.32	298.37	301.83

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
Comp	102.49	100.73	101.92
Inds	114.12	112.65	114.02
Utils	50.32	49.53	50.01
Finance	11.75	11.53	11.63
Transp.	13.68	13.45	13.60

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	54.29	54.14	54.38
Industrials	57.93	57.63	59.90
Transportation	39.39	38.14	38.37
Utilities	35.20	35.32	35.50
Finance	53.79	52.98	53.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales
Nov 1	157,600	292,321
Oct. 29	118,144	240,919
Oct. 28	123,907	234,625
Oct. 27	121,822	225,891
Oct. 26	116,580	243,851

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales
Resortntl A	457,200
WTC Inc	115,200
CdnEx GO	90,800
Alleg Airl	70,200
Kaiser Ind	63,900
McCull Oil	61,000
Syntex Corp	50,800
HoustOil M	34,200
Resortintl B	28,600
Ryan Hom	25,400

Approx final total
Stock sales year ago
Exchange Index: High 97.03 Low 98.22 Close 98.51

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—22

AlaPw 11pf, Alpha Plnd, AllCity El, Belden Corp, BosE 1.17pf, Cabot Corp, Cities Svc, FinlSanta B, Flintkt pfB, Gen Motors, GtRs pfc, Int Brands, Jorgensen, LoneSta Ind, NatDelroit, OhPw [illegible], PhEl [illegible], PSEG [illegible], Soular [illegible], SpeestP [illegible], UnJersy [illegible], Utah PwU

NEW LOWS—29

ACF Ind, BTMtg Inv, Bandag Inc, Black Deck, ChockFON, Clizn SoRity, CommO pfA, Delta Airl, Fairmont, Gen Cable, Gillette Co, Global Mar, Heublein, IngRand pf, IntFlav Fr, Jewelcor, Miles Lab, NatPresto, NorfkWm, Rdg Bates, ReevesBro, RepTexCp, Schlitz Br, SwslBnk, Sterndent, Tiger Intl, Uniroyal, VFCorp, Warc 1.50

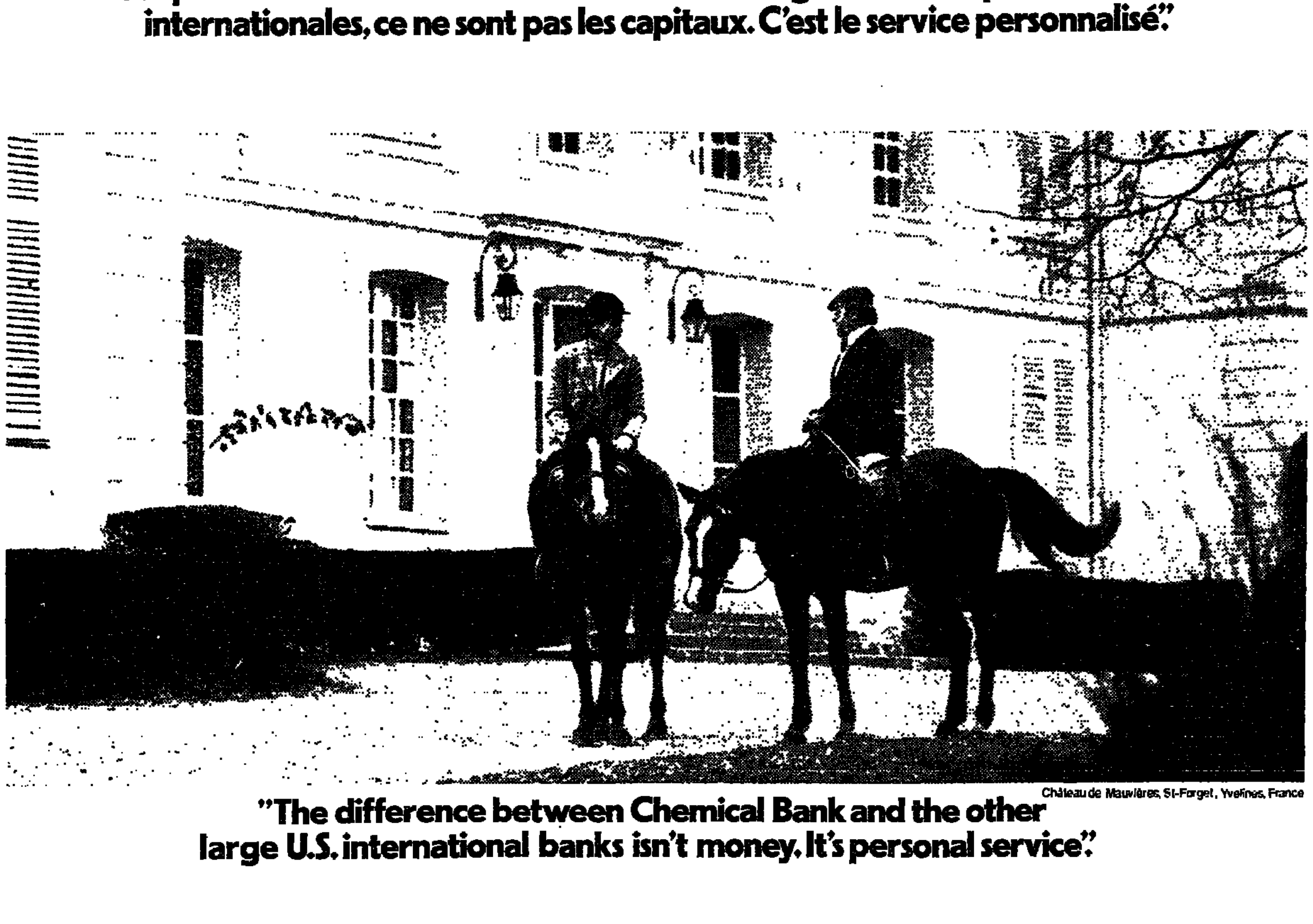
China Trade Gap Narrowed in 1975

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (Reuters).— China's trade deficit with developed countries fell slightly to $2.7 billion last year from $3.2 billion in 1974, according to figures published here by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Chinese exports rose to $3.6 billion last year from $2.45 billion in 1974, while imports showed little change at $5.37 billion in 1975 against $5.27 billion in the previous year, GATT said in its annual review of international trade.



"Ce qui différencie la Chemical Bank des autres grandes banques américaines internationales, ce ne sont pas les capitaux. C'est le service personnalisé."



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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 3

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	1	A&EPlast P	4	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	1¾	AAVCos .32	4	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	1¼	AIC Photo		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	7	APS Inc .35	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	9⅛	ASPRO .56	5	46	10⅝	10⅜	10½—	½
	⅜	ATI Inc		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	5	AVCCp .40	3	16	9½	9½	9½	
	4⅛	AVXCp .25e	11	16	12⅝	12	12¼+	⅛
	4⅝	Action .15e	5	25	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
	1⅛	ActionCp	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	7⅜	AdobeOil .16	28	22	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
	1	Aegis Corp	7	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4⅛	AeroFlo .15e	3	10	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1½	AffilCap .80t	3	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	6	9	8	8	8 +	⅛
	3⅜	AfterSix .20	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	7	Alan Wood		2	8	7⅝	8 +	¼
	4⅛	Alaska Airl	2	54	5⅝	5	5⅝—	⅛
	11¾	AlbaWa .60a	5	4	14⅜	14	14	
	5⅝	Alcolac .15e	5	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
	4⅜	Allegny Airl .24		676	5⅝	4⅝	5½+	⅜
	1⅛	AllegA wtO		6	2	2	2	
	⅞	AllegA wtN		39	1⅛	15-16	1⅛+	⅜
	19⅞	AllegApfC 3		3	24	23⅝	24 +	1½
		AlliedT .34e	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	⅞	AldArt Ind		13	1⅛	1	1	
	13⅝	Alld Thrpn.80	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		Alpha Ind	31	20	2⅝	2	2 —	⅛
	3⅜	Altamil .10e	4	4	5	5	5 +	⅛
	1-16	Altec Corp		15	15-16	⅞	⅞	1-16
	7⅞	AMAX wt		16	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
	1½	Am Agronics		5	2	2	2 +	⅛
	6	AmBiltrt .50	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
		AmBusP .25	9	1	7	7	7	
		AControl .44	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		Am Fletch		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	5⅛	AGarPd .34		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	2⅜	AIsrael .11r	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6	AMaizeA .6	4	36	8⅝	8	8 —	½
	6	AMaizeB .40	4	30	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
	¾	AmMf 2.70e	5	3	45	45	45 +	¼
	3⅜	AmMet Inns .28	28		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	28¼	AmPetrof 2.20	7	32	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	1
	4⅜	APracs .20	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	ASafEq .14t	4	41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
	7⅝	AmSciE .64e	11	37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	8⅝	AmUtls .72e		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	7	AMIC Corp	6	71	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
	3½	Ankon .26	6	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	4⅛	Anthony .19t	4	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	1⅛	Appld Data	8	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	1½	ApldDev		31	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	3⅛	ArizCL .10e		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4⅜	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	6½	ArminCp .12	3	19	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	3⅛	Arrow Elect		59	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
	7⅜	Asamera .25	8	49	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	9⅜	AshlOC .30e	7	10	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
	⅜	Askin Svc	15	1	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
	2⅛	Astrex Inc.05e	8	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Atalanta	2	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	⅝	Atco Ind		31	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
	½	AtRichf wt		42	⅞	11-16	⅞—1-16	
	3¼	AtlasCM B	7	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1⅛	AtlasCp wt		32	2	1⅞	2	
	12½	Augatinc .15	14	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
	11⅛	Austral Oil	18	110	14⅝	14	14⅛—	⅜
	5⅛	AutoTrn .76t	23	26	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	2⅛	Auto Bldg	7	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	
	2⅝	Autmat Rad	2	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	36⅝	AutoSw .88	12	2	40	40	40	
	2	AVEMC .16	5	9	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅜
	18⅛	Avondal 1.20	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
	3⅝	Aydin Cp	7	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4		BakerM .18e	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛		BaldorEl .20	6	14	10	10	10 —	⅜
5		BaldwS .32a		1	6	6	6 —	⅛
12⅝		BanFd 1.15e		11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
⅝		BanoPun wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
6⅛		BanstrCll .28e	6	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅛		BarcoCa .12	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝		Barnwl .10e	28	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅛		BarryR .06e	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅝		BarryWr .44	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½		BarthSp .20	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞		Bartons Cdy		2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
1¼		Baruch Fost	13	9	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
1		Barwick ET		29	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
		Bellind .03A	6	65	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
3½		Benrus Crp	5	25	3⅝	3¼	3½—	⅛
2⅛		Berg Ent	28	3	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝		Berg Bruns	6	152	5	4⅝	4⅝	
12		BrgB pf 1.15		22	12½	12¼	12½—	⅛
1⅛		BarnzOma		9	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛		BervenC .06	39	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3		BethCp .20e	75	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
1⅛		Beverly Ent	12	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅛		BicPen .36	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
5½		BigDad .30e	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝		BigVSup .36	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11		BinkMf 1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
11⅝		BinnySm .80	6	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
4⅝		Blessing .30	7	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
15		BowVall .30	174	28	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	⅛
6⅞		BradIdN .28	8	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7½		BraniffAr wt		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
18		BrascanA 1	3	13	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
15		BraunEn .80	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
2⅝		Breeze Corp		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
18		BrewerC .80		33	18⅝	18	18 —	½
8⅛		BrooksP .40	4	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
11⅛		BrnFA .60	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝		BrnFB .60	9	57	12½	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
2		Buehler Cp	6	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
6⅝		Buellind .40b	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝		Bundy 1.08	6	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11¼		BurlngFd .35e	5	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
5⅛		Butlerint .50	4	8	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞		CKPet .20e	11	14	17	16⅝	17 —	⅛
1		CDI Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛		CHCCp .08r	5	50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛		CMI Corp	5	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6¼		CRSDes .15	4	1	6½	6½	6½	
4⅛		Cablcom Gn	5	6	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
3		CagleA .15	2	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
12⅝		Caldor	10	4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
3⅝		Calcomp		91	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½		CalLife	4	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛		CalPrtCm 1	8	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
5⅛		Camco Inc	17	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3 5-16		CaChbA .25e		7	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16—1-16	
5½		Campin .30l		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅝		CdnExp .05e	14	883	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
11-16		Cdn Homstd	19	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝		CdInPA 1.50	6	6	16½	15⅝	16⅝—	⅛
15-16		CdnMarc .20	7	2	4	4	4	
5⅛		Cdn Merrill	17	73	11½	10⅝	11½+	1⅛
9⅞		CdnOccl .50	7	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
38⅝		Cdn SuprOil	19	5	40	40	40 +	⅛
⅝		Capehart Cp		50	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
17⅛		Carbon .60a	10	72	35	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
64		Carnat 1.40	15	19	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝+	⅛
11⅜		CaroPipl 1b	7	5	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
53		CaroPLpf 5		z30	58⅝	57⅛	58⅝+	1½
2		Carrols Dev		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝		CastleAM 1	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
10½		CasFd 1.20a		1	17	17	17 —	½
1⅜		Castleton In	7	3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
8⅛		Cavitn .10t	8	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
⅞		CellyCaff	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛		CentSec .40e		35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
4		Cenvill .30		16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅞		CeMn pf 2.25		99	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
1¼		Certified Cp		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¼		Cetec Corp	8	10	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
3		Champ Hom		120	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½		Charlr Med	5	8	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
2⅝		Chem Exp	4	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
15⅝		ChiRivt 1.60	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
8¼		Chiefin Dev	14	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅝		Child World	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
1⅝		Christiana .10e	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
1⅝		Clnerama		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼		CircleK .42	7	18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	⅛
4⅝		Citafion .40b		7	7½	7½	7¼—	½
7¼		CityGsFl .46	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
6⅝		Clarkson .30	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	⅜	
4⅝		Clopay .17e	12	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
12⅝		Coachmn	5	72	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
2		Cohuinc .12t	18	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	12⅝	Coleman .32	7	113	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	¼
6⅞	3⅝	ColwelC .32	4	11	6	6	6 —	⅛
42⅝	33⅛	Cominco 2	14	1	37½	37½	37½—	¼
3⅛	1⅞	ComGrp .14	13	2	2	2	2	
17	11	ComMtl .60b	5	33	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅛
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .20a	6	56	9	9	9 —	⅛
20	16⅝	ComPS 1.62	8	3	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Compac Cp	91	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	4	Compo Ind	17	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	11-16	Comput Inst		7	15-16	15-16	15-16	
13⅝	6⅝	Conchem .40	5	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅛	4⅝	Concrd Fab	1	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
10⅛	5⅝	Condec Crp	3	44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
4⅝	3⅝	Connily Con	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	Conrock .40	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Conroy .10e	6	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	ConOil Gas	12	41	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	ConsRef .60	18	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Consyne Cp	12	55	8½	8¼	8⅝—	¼
1⅝	⅝	Cont Mater	13	6	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
1⅛	⅛	ContTel wt		48	1½	1¼	1⅜—	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	CookEl .40	13	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Cooklnr .40	10	26	17	16½	17 +	½
5½	2⅝	Cooper Jar	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Cordon Intl	13	19	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
15⅝	9	Core Labs.10e	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Cornelius .40	9	47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
26⅝	19⅝	CorrBlk 1.20	9	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cosio Inc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
1	⅛	CoitCorp wt		29	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
11-16	⅜	Cousins wt		2	½	⅝	½	1-16
19	13	CoxCbl Com	16	12	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
8⅛	3⅝	CramrE .13t	22	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
18⅝	12	Crompton .24e	5	16	16⅝	15	15 —	⅛
37	30	CrossAT 1.12	12	3	34	33⅝	34	
25	15⅝	CwnCPt .40r	3	75	25⅝	23⅝	25 +	⅜
10⅝	5⅝	CrutcR .36	13	88	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	CrystlO .40a		53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
4⅞	3⅝	CurtisMat .15e	5	3	4	4	4 —	⅛

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15-16	⅝	DCL Inc	4	8	⅜	11-16	11-16—1-16	
4⅛	2⅝	DWG Cp .50t	3	2	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Damon Cre	3	2	5⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
8	3⅝	Damson Oil	19	47	6	5⅝	6 —	⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Daniel .18b	8	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Dataprod	9	166	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
8½	5½	DayMin .20e	13	24	6½	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	DelLabs .32	7	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
9	6⅝	DeltwdF .54	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	7	DenTal Ez	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
20½	17½	Depsitr 1.48	6	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8½	3⅝	DevCp Am	10	86	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
24⅝	13⅝	DevonGrp	24	z850	23	22⅝	22½+	¼
7⅝	3⅛	Diebold VC		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅝	3½	Digicon Inc	42	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	DisFab .10	8	6	2⅛	2	2	
16	11½	Diversey .56	8	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .40e	3	9	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	9	25	37	36⅝	37 +	¼
7⅝	5½	Donkeny .24	3	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Downey .13e	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	16	DrexUtl 1.32		2	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Driver Harr		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40b	5	5	12	11⅝	12 —	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	DupixPd .80	4	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .30b	9	6	8	7⅝	8	
6⅝	2½	Dynicin .06e	8	28	3½	3¼	3⅝	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	6	44	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11¼	6½	DynellEl	19	35	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	1⅝	EAC In	5	21	2½	2½	2½	
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	13⅝	EarthRes 1	6	55	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	½
45⅝	30⅝	EasonO .20b	14	6	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
24⅝	17	EstmC 1.40a	7	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
11	6	Ecodyne .10e	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1½	Edmos Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
11	7⅝	EDO Corp.10e	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	EganM .40	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	4⅝	EnrnhPh .20a	5	17	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	ElcorCp .10	8	10	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
7	4½	ElHose .10r	13	38	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
4⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	7	5	2	2	2	
13⅝	9½	Electrog .80	5	1	13	13	13	
12⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .24	5	62	8⅝	7½	7½—	1
18⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	9	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	EnrgyRes	3	12	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	6½	ErnstEC .60	5	15	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	14	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	4⅝	Espey Mfg	15	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .32	5	22	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛
12⅝	7½	EvanAr .10r	8	5	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Executn .27t	13	5	3⅝	3½	3½	

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	96	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3	FPA Corp		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	4	Fabind .10a	3	24	5	4⅝	5	
6⅝	4⅝	Fabien .40	28	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	FairfId Nob		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2½	FairmC .14e	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
30½	20⅝	FalconS .60	8	114	30⅛	29⅝	30 +	½
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Fash Fabric	19	21	1⅛	1	1⅛	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	18	26	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16⅝	12½	FedMart .60	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
14⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6¼	4	Fed Resrces		50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	16	38	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5	Felsway .36	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
3⅝	1⅝	Fidelco Gth		27	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	5	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	5	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5½	FtConn .20	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	21	5	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Fstmrk .05l		23	2½	2⅝	2⅛—	⅛
17½	9⅝	FischrP .48t	5	11	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16⅝	12½	FitchbG 1.44	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Flagg Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	Flagstaff		5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅝	8	FlightSf .06e	8	3	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
1⅝	11-16	Flock Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck	12	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	13⅝	FlyDia Oil	7	43	16½	16	16½	
9⅝	7	FooteM .25e	11	2	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
92½	72⅝	FordCan 5a	5	z100	90½	90	90½+	1½
8⅝	4	Forest City	9	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	5	10	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	8	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
4	1⅝	Franklin Rl		6	3½	3⅝	3½	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
23⅛	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	7	5	17	16⅝	17 —	⅛
5⅝	3½	Friedm .24b	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅛	GIT Ind		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	2	GRICp		129	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	⅝	GTI Corp		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Garland Cp	3	4	3	3	3	
10⅛	8⅛	GatesLrjet	3	11	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Genl Explor	8	14	5	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	G Housewar	4	8	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Gen Recrat		1	1	1	1	
4⅝	1⅝	Gen Resrch	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	6	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Geon Ind		14	1½	1⅝	1⅝	⅛
6	2½	Gerber Sci	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	GiantFd 1a	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel .10j	38	194	6⅝	6	6⅝+	½
10⅝	2½	Gladding Cp		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Glascock Pr		3	4	4	4	
33⅛	26½	Glatfltr 1.52	5	7	28	28	28	½
5⅝	3⅝	GlenGer .16	40	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	6⅝	GlenDis .44t	6	1	10½	10½	10½	
15½	10⅝	Globelnd .60	4	17	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Gloucstr En	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7	3⅝	Glover .10e		4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Golden Cycl	55	11	10⅝	10⅛	10½—	⅜
12	4⅝	GoldnW .27e	5	20	8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
1⅜	⅜	Goldfield Cp		65	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
27⅝	15	GormR .90a	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
9	5⅝	GrandAu .20	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	7	GrndCll n.30	6	2	7½	7½	7½	
5⅝	2⅛	GtAm Ind	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	44	59	4	4	4 —	⅛
37⅝	25⅝	GtLkCh .29	13	23	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	4	14	3	3	3 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	GREIT .40	4	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
12⅝	10	GrossTlc 1	7	6	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	GrowC .32b	7	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2½	1	Gruen Ind	13	3	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40b	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5	Guilford .20	3	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	GlfOilCan 1	7	2	25	24⅝	25 —	⅛
10	4⅝	GulfRep Fir	6	1	9½	9½	9½+	⅛

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10¼	6⅝	HallsMot .50	4	5	9¼	8	9 —	¼
5⅝	3½	HampD .15e	5	6	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	2	24	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
4	2⅛	HanvrSq Rit		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Harland .48	9	38	17⅛	16⅝	17 +	⅛
27	14⅝	Harmn .40b	5	13	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Harltd Zdy		16	4½	4⅝	4½—	⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	11	17	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	5	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
12	5	Health Chm	9	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3¼	⅞	Heinick .65e	7	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Heitmn Mfg		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	HerMal .72	6	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅛	5	HiShear .07l	525	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
7⅛	3⅝	Highlnd Cap		1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Hiptrnic .20	9	3	5½	5⅛	5½—	⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Hofmn Ind		5	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	10	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
34⅛	23⅝	HomeOA .50	7	7	25	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
31⅝	16⅝	HormelG 1	9	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospAf .40e	23	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	1-16	HospMtg wt		20	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14⅛	11⅛	Hotelln 1.40	11	18	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	HouseVl .32	7		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	6⅛	HospMtr n	23	5	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
73½	32⅝	HouOilM .80	20	38	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝—	1⅝
35⅝	33⅛	HousOM wt		29	33⅝	33	33⅛—	½
22⅛	13	HowelC .40e	5	41	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	¼
7⅝	3⅛	Howell .15e	3	7	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	17	2	4	4	4	
41⅝	32⅛	HudBO 1.40	9	14	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
11⅛	6	Huffman .40a	4	15	9	8⅝	9 —	¼
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅛	16⅝	HuskyO .80	5	1	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
5⅝	3	Hycel Inc	18	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10¼	3⅝	ICMR .50l		136	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5	IMCMg .20	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ISCFinl .30	14	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	ITI Corp		5	9-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	5	4	4½	4 7-16	4½+1-16	
4⅝	1⅝	Imper Ind		5	2	2	2	
26⅛	16⅝	ImpOilA .80	al	18	20	18⅝	19⅝—	⅛
20⅛	8½	Incoterm A	11	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	½
2⅛	1	Inflight Svc		10	1⅛	1	1	
3⅛	1½	Inolex Corp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3½	Instron .20		11	4½	4½	4½	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		93	⅞	13-16	13-16	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .50	5	4	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Intl Banknot	5	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
23	13⅛	IntCour .24	9	26	13	12	12 —	1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		11	1½	1⅛	1½	
2⅛	1⅛	InFunerals	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12⅛	8	IntGenln .70	4	12	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
4	1⅝	Int Proteins	20	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		20	1½	1⅝	1½+	⅛
36	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	22	29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
1⅛	½	Interphoto		2	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
15⅝	9⅝	Interpool	7	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5	Interway Cp		13	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	InvDivers A	4	41	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	InvDivers B	4	32	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2⅝	InvestRlt Tr		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
18⅛	18	Ionics Inc	13	8	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .20		19	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	4	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8	6⅝	IsraelD .75e		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

J - K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	6⅛	Jaclyn .40e	4	40	8⅛	7½	7½—	½
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	20	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Jeannet .20	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	4	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
20⅝	8⅛	JohnPd .30	6	24	8	7⅝	8 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Juniper Pet	8	2	2½	2½	2½	
5½	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	14	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16⅝	8	Kaisrind .26	7	570	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4½	KapokT .20t	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	KayCp .07e	19	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	KenwinS .34	4	2	6	6	6	
7⅝	4½	Ketchm .10r	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
37⅝	12⅝	Kewanee .72	7	122	27½	26⅝	27⅛—	⅛
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	4	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
4	⅜	Kidde wt		2	3	3	3 —	⅛
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	7	166	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1⅛	King Opticl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Kingsfip .8	4	4	5½	5½	5½	
13⅛	8⅝	KirbyExp		10	12	11⅝	12	
5⅝	1⅝	Klt Mfg	38	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21⅝	13⅝	KnickToy .15	7	60	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝—	½
29⅝	16⅝	Kollmor .50	9	18	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	2	7	7	7 +	⅛

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	5	3⅝	3	3 —	⅜
2⅛	½	LTVCorp wt		15	9-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
4⅝	2⅛	LaBarge .06	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	7	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LaQuintaM	6	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅜
11⅛	7	LafyRad .25	6	8	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	4	20	2 1-16	2	2 1-16	
2⅛	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	10	62	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
11⅛	7⅝	LeathCo .48	6	2	8	8	8	
2⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
14	6⅛	LeighPr .60	5	3	10½	10½	10½	
4	1½	Leisure Tec		6	2	2	2 —	¼
9	6⅛	Levitin .24	5	1	7	7	7	
10	4⅝	Liberty Fab	3	18	6	6	6 +	⅛
7⅝	4	LilliAnn .22	6	3	5	5	5	
4⅝	2⅞	Lincoln Am	14	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
11½	4½	Lloyds Elec		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .12e	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	Lohmn .80a	7	8	13½	13⅝	13½+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .08e	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅝	9	LaGenSv .78	6	37	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Lundy Elec	10	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Lynnwear		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp	25	2	2	2	2	
26	11⅛	MPBCp .80	8	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	9	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅛	½	Macrod Ind	3	11	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
4⅝	2⅝	Mamm Mrt	10	69	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9½	4⅛	Mngood .15l		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅝	MansfT .02r	7	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
2	⅞	Marinduq B	100	82	1 1-16	1	1	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	6	34	23½	23	23½—	¼
10⅝	4⅝	Marlene Ind	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	4	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
32¼	18⅝	MartPr .50e	7	2	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
37⅝	23⅝	Masnelin .30	6	9	33⅝	33¼	33¼—	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Masters Inc	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McCulO .21t	31	527	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
19½	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	2	17¾	17½	17½	
16¼	6⅝	McIntsh .70	6	15	15½	15	15⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	5	12½	12½	12½	
8	5⅝	Medalst .44	5	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	15-16	Medain Grp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	5	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
19½	14¼	MediaGn .40	8	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17	7⅝	Magelnt .20	5	4	13½	13¼	13¼—	½
12¼	9⅝	Mefex .15e	4	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
1½	⅝	Metro Grig		20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1½	Mich Genl	4	16	3¼	3¼	3½	
14⅛	9⅝	MichSugar 1	4	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11¼	5⅝	Mickibry .16	4	2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
8	3½	MiddlCo .10	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10	MidIGIs .24b	6	27	11	11	11½	
20	13⅝	MillerWo .40	8	39	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅜
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
32½	17⅝	MoPtcR 1.20	3	1	28½	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
41⅞	24⅝	MitchlE	10	145	37⅝	35	35⅛—	1⅛
6⅝	3½	MiteCp .20	5	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	Modern Md	3	5	6	6	6	
23½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		50	21	20	20⅛—	½
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	6	62	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13¼	8⅝	Moog .60	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5¼	3⅝	MtgGth .46e		24	5	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .37	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21½	14	MtVMil 1.20	12	8	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅜
8⅝	4½	MovStar .38	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	8	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	Napco .12e	6	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NerdaM .20	42	3	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .30	8	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	NDistr .14	8	10	5⅛	5	5 —	⅜
2⅛	⅞	NatHlth Ent	7	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅜	Natind wt		4	11-16	⅜	11-16	
2⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp		48	1⅝	1½	1½	
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	68	8½	8	8 —	⅛
13	6⅝	Nat Patent	50	129	7⅝	7	7 —	⅜
4⅛	2½	Nat Spinng		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
3½	1⅝	Nat System	7	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
19⅛	10⅝	NatwHo .32	7	4	12¼	12	12 —	½
34½	22⅝	NENuclr .40	10	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
14	10½	NHamp .40a	9	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	6	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	39	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
15⅝	9⅝	NProc .82e	8	76	10⅝	10	10 —	⅜
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	11	24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
9¼	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	15	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅜
4⅞	3⅝	NewparkRs	5	84	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
16¼	11⅝	NiagFSv .55	4	11	12½	12¼	12¼	⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE.27t	3	2	3l	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2	Noel Indust	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
12⅝	3½	Nolex Cp	34	40	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	6	30	3	2⅝	3 —	⅛
13⅝	8	NorAmR .10	8	28	12⅛	11⅝	11½—	⅜
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	10	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅜
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	20	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	3⅝	OEAInc .20	8	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	3	6	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
39⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	4	30	37⅛	36⅝	37 —	⅛
12¼	6⅝	OhSealy .40	7	6	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Oilaind .20e	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	14	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
51	33	OOklep Cop	11	z200	36½	35⅝	35⅝—	1¼
3¼	1	Originala		3	1	1	1 —	⅛
10½	4	OrioleHo .16j		2	8½	8⅝	8½	
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	17	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
13	10⅝	OSullvn .60	5	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	8	15	5	5	5 —	¼
10⅝	6⅝	OverhDr .50	9	15	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

P - Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1½	P&F Indust		33	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
18⅝	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		3	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
15½	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
15¼	12½	PGRd pf1.25		3	14	14	14 —	⅛
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		5	14½	14½	14½+	½
29⅝	26⅝	P 10.18pf2.54		52	28⅝	27⅝	28½	
30⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		6	28½	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	13½	13½	13½	
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	27½	27½	27½+	⅛
23½	20⅝	PGE8pf 2		3	22⅝	22⅛	22½+	⅛
25½	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		44	23	22⅛	23 +	¼
26	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		2	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
24¼	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	23¼	23¼	23¼—	⅛
27	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
13½	11¼	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18¼	15	PHold pf1.20		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
51⅝	44	PacLt pf4.50		z10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	1¼
18⅝	14½	PNwTel 1.32	1	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛—	⅜
33¼	22⅝	PallCorp .40	11	13	26½	25⅝	26½	
2⅛	1⅝	Palomr Finl	21	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	5	1	4	4	4	
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .20a	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	4	11	11	11 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ParkEl .10e		9	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
26⅛	18½	ParsonsR .80	5	18	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
7⅛	3¼	PatoG wi		5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
7	4	PeerTu .20a	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4½	Pemcor	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	PennDix wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60a	6	6	9	8⅝	9	
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
7	3⅛	PECp .68t	4	8	3⅝	3½	3½	⅛
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .20e	4	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	5	7	1⅛	1	1	
15⅝	11	PepCom .60	3	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
¼	4⅞	PerinlCp .30	3	16	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	PerfecCmp	7	41	6⅛	6	6	
13⅝	6⅛	Petro Lewis	14	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	PhilLD .34e	4	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix Stl		33	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	6	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	3	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	5	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
11½	6⅛	Plant Ind		13	7⅝	7	7 —	¼
26	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	13	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅛	1½	PlymRub A		3	2⅛	2	2	
2⅛	1⅛	PlymRub B		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4½	1⅝	Poloron Pd		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	1	6	6	6	
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	14	7	7	6⅝	7 +	¼
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	1	13	13	13 —	⅛
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	10	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
4⅛	2⅛	PresReal B		22	2½	2⅝	2½+	⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	12	39	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .15e		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	PrudBdg .24	4	25	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
4⅝	2¼	Prud Group		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z50	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
7	2¼	Pulte Hmes	6	9	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	8	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4⅝	Purepac Lb.03e	10	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	

R - S - T

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	4⅝	RB Ind	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	REDM Cp	5	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅞	1¼	RETInc Fd		34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	1⅝	RHMed Svr	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3	1½	RPS Prod	25	6	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	2	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	5	RLC Corp.08e	5	14	10⅝	10	10 —	⅜
5⅝	3½	Racon .20a	4	x4	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	RaganB .15e	4	35	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	22	23	16	15¼	15½—	½
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	50	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
16½	10½	Ransbrg .50	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
1⅝	⅜	RapdAm wt		11	⅞	13-16	⅞+1-16	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		17	4	3⅝	4	
25	13⅝	RaymPr .45	21	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	⅛
18	14½	RealEst 1.40	13	5	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
10⅝	5½	RitincT .75e			9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	RltRef 2.06e	1	5	18	17⅝	18	
3⅝	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	33	7	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	1½	Reeves Telc		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	6	3	5	5	5	
10⅝	8½	Regal B .40	10	2	9½	9½	9½+	¼
1⅞	⅝	RelGrp wt		74	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
13⅝	11¼	RemAr .80a	5	17	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Rep Housng		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
25¼	18⅝	RepNY .88	5	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅜
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCt .08	13	43	15⅝	14⅝	15¼—	⅛
24¼	14	Reslstlx .30	6	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
11⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	17	3720	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛+	2⅝
20⅝	2⅝	ResrtsIntl B	31	252	20	18½	19⅛+	5⅝
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	⅝	Rex Noreco		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .18a	3	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
18	10½	Riley Co	4	5	15½	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
21¼	6½	RisdonM .36	9	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
29⅝	11⅝	Robintech		148	14⅛	12⅛	13⅝+	1⅝
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Rocor Intl	15	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
15½	8⅛	Rogers Corp		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Rossmor Co		13	5	5	5	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		8	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	7	Russell Cp.40	4	10	7⅝	7	7⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	11	260	19	18½	18½—	½
9	5⅛	SGLIn .16r	6	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		13	16	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12½	7¼	STPCp .80	10	4	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	13	10⅛	10⅝	10½—	⅛
10	6½	SCarlo 1.26e		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		6	10¼	9¾	9¾—	½
28⅞	25	SDgo pf 2.68		17	29⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
9	3⅝	SanFr RE	55	29	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	¼
⅞	¼	SFRE wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	5	35	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z225	25	25	25 +	⅛
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	39	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	7⅝	SchoolP .40 Schrader .30	7	[illegible]	8⅞	5¼	[illegible]	
19⅝	10¼	SciAtlanta	13	29	18⅝	18	18⅝—	⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner .70	4	1	12	12	12 +	¼
21⅝	12⅝	Scurry Rain	13	2	19¾	19¾	19¾—	1
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	2	9	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4½	2⅞	Seaprt pf .56		z50	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
9⅝	7½	SeasnAll .20	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	3⅞	Sernich .18t	7	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
6⅝	3½	Serviaco .30	6	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
8⅝	6	SetonCo .45	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	5	1	3	3	3	
14½	10⅝	SharonStl 1	7	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
12¼	7¾	Shawin .50b	8	12	8¾	8½	8½—	½
13⅝	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	23	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
4¼	2	Shelter Res		15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	4	2	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
33	20½	Shnandh Il	30	50	22¼	21¾	22¼	
19½	10¼	Sherwl Med	10	12	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .20e	5	3	6¼	6	6 —	¼
4½	3	SikesCp A		4	3½	3½	3½	
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	5	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	⅛
12	7⅝	SkyCity 15r	6	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Solitron		18	2	2	2	
14	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	33	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝—	⅜
		Soundsn n.40	5	34	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	5⅞
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
14⅝	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		1	14½	14½	14½	
18	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
17	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		22	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
28⅛	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		7	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
26⅝	23⅝	SC8.8pf 2.21		5	25½	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
20	8	SwstAir .06e	5	36	18	17½	17¾—	⅜
4½	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	6	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10	5	Spartek .40	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
6⅝	4¼	Speclty Rest	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	Spectro .12t		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2	11-16	Spelzmn Ind		28	¾	⅝	⅝—	⅛
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	7	19	4	3¾	3¾—	⅜
9⅝	5¼	SpencrF .32	2	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
7¼	4⅞	Splentex .48	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8¼	4½	Staffd Lowd	4	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
7¾	4⅝	StdCont .14r	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17¾	13½	StdCoosa .90	4	6	15	14⅝	14¾—	¼
4⅝	2⅞	StdMetl .50t	7	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
14⅝	9	StdMotA .48	5	8	12¾	12½	12½—	¼
9½	3¼	StdPac Corp	4	76	8¾	8¼	8½—	⅜
1	½	StdPrud wt		20	¾	⅞	⅞+	⅛
27⅝	21¾	StdShrs .48r		3	22¾	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
15	8⅞	Stange .12	21	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5¾	StanAv .20e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	7	11	11	11 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust Inc		7	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
19	11½	StarrtHo .30	6	10	13½	13⅛	13½—	⅛
19¼	12	SteenCh .52	7	68	18	18	18	
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	19	24	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
3½	1⅝	SterlExt .10	10	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10½	6⅝	StrutW .20b	7	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
7¾	5½	SueAnn .36	7	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	¼
18½	10½	SunElec .48	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Sunair .45e	6	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Sundanc .20b	6	51	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
9½	5⅝	SunshJr .24b	6	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16¼	8⅝	SupFdSv .32b	9	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	3	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
8	4	Supindl .12b	6	1	5½	5½	5½—	¼
3⅝	1⅞	Susuhana		9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10¼	6¼	Susuhan pf		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20b	4	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
35¼	20⅝	Syntex .50	10	481	22	21½	21⅝—	⅜
19¾	12⅝	SyscoCp .28	6	4	13¼	13	13⅛—	⅛
10⅝	5¾	System Eng	338	41	6¾	6½	6¾—	⅛
15¼	10¾	Tandy Brnd	4	18	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	1	19¾	19¾	19¾—	¼

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1½	⅜	Tech Sym	75	19	⅞	11-16	¾+1-16	
5	2½	Techcl per		7	2⅞	2½	2½	
3⅞	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	8	3		3 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl .14	3	10	4	3⅞	4	
19¾	15⅛	TejonR .20a	9	1	15¾	15¾	15¾+	¼
6⅞	3½	TeleCm .72e	5	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
⅝	⅜	TelexCo wt		43	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅞	2⅝	Tenna Corp	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Tenneco wt		5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
2⅜	⅝	Tensor Cp	100	1	1	1	1	
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	54	19	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
12⅞	9	TerraC .60a	5	15	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	7	84	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2	Tidwell Ind		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
18⅞	17⅝	Tokheim .60	6	45	16½	15½	15¾—	½
⅞	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	5	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	TorinCp .60	6	121	11⅛	10⅝	10¾—	⅜
8⅛	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	7	1	5	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	10⅞	Total pf .70		10	12	12	12	
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		12	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	2⅛	Treadway .16t		3	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	3⅝	Trico Ind.05e	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	TuboscM .22e	2	27	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair	8	23	3½	3⅜	3½	

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14¼	U&I 1.20a	3	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
5¼	3	UIPCo .16	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅛	1½	UNA Corp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	URSCp .20e		5	4	4	4 —	¼
5⅝	5⅝	UVind wt		3	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼
	3⅛	Unimax Grp	18	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11¼	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
5⅝	3½	Un Asbestos	5	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrnd wt		11	9-16	9-16	9-16	
14½	12¼	UnCosFn .50		1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅛
4½	2	UNatCp pf		9	2	2	2 —	¼
7⅞	3¼	UPiece Dy		3	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	7	73	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	UnRltT .83e	12	46	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		27	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	3¼	USNat Rsrc		12	5	5	5 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13⅞	7	USRbR .95e	7	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛
15¾	7½	UnityBuy S	4	3	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
13⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	13	99	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅞	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11¼	5⅞	UnvSav .48	4	3	11	10¾	10¾—	¼

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6¼	VallesS .62t	7	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .44	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
33	14⅝	VermlA .40b	8	6	32¼	32⅛	32¼—	¼
7⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	8	45	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅝	1	Vertipll Inc	16	2	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Vesely Co	19	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Viatech Inc		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2¼	⅝	Viking Genl		1	¾	¾	¾—1-16	
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Vishay Intrl	5	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅝	2	Vol Mer	6	4	3	3	3 +	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .72a	46	2	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
5⅛	1¾	Vulcan Corp	8	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulcinc .50	4	4	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛

W - X - Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	21	1149	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Wabash .25e	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5¾	Wackniht .40	5	19	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		6	2	2¼	2¼—	¼
4¼	2¼	Walnoco Oil	9	47	4 3-16	4	4⅛—	⅛
20	10¼	WangLb .12	12	11	14½	14½	14½—	⅜
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .22	9	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
1⅛	¼	WardFds wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
5¼	2	Wards Co	3	1	3	3	3	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		24	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
47½	21¾	WasPstB .50	5	3	40½	40¼	40¼—	¼
21⅞	14¼	WRIT 1.76	14	1	21¾	21¾	21¾+	¼
4	2⅝	Watsco .20	11	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Welman Co	9	3	2	2	2	
7½	5⅛	WeldTu Am	4	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅞	7¾	WestChP .40	6	5	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Westals Ptl	18	40	9⅝	9	9⅝	
8¼	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	12	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
	6¼	WstFinl 15a	5	10	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
	4½	Whitaker .40	5	24	6	5¾	5⅞—	¼
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	3	2	2	2	
1½	⅜	Whittakr wt		35	9-16	½	½	
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	7	142	3¼	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
	1⅛	Wilcx G		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	WilsonBr .20	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	7¼	Winkimn .40	5	4	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
4¼	1½	Winston Mil	8	1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
5¾	3	Wood Ind		1	4	4	4	
11⅛	5½	Worcest Ctl	19	34	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
12⅞	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	17	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
6½	3⅝	Wrather Cp.05e	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1¼	11-16	Wright Har	9	19	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	6	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
11⅝	7	Wynnin 15e	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
12	9½	WymBn .50a	11	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
20⅝	12	Xonics Inc	19	151	16	14¾	15	
8⅝	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	9	23	7¼	6¾	6¾—	¾

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split for stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue
November 4, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

ARBED FINANCE S.A.
Luxembourg

DM 60,000,000
7¾% Deutsche Mark-Bonds of 1976/1983

under the irrevocable and unconditional guarantee of

ARBED
Aciéries Réunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange
Société Anonyme – Luxembourg

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Banque de l'Union Européenne
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Société de Banque Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.

Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

November, 1976

Bonaire Petroleum Corporation N.V.
(A joint venture of Northville Industries Corp. and Pakhoed Holding N.V.)

Financing
for a
Transshipment Terminal

$38,000,000
Syndicated Loan
and
$9,046,214 & F.Frs. 4,006,684
Guarantee Facility

managed by

European Banking Company
Limited

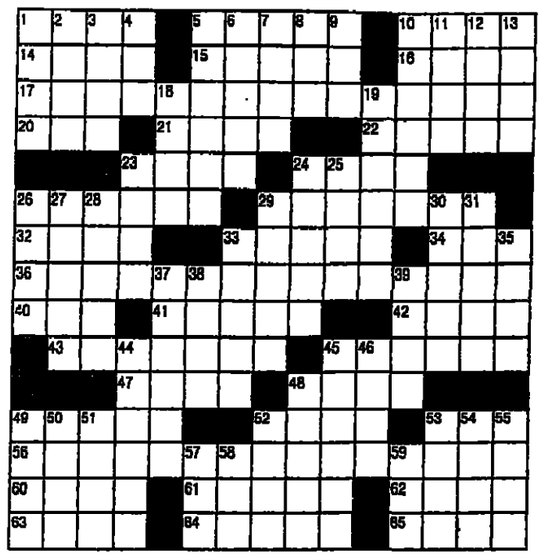
provided by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
The Bank of Nova Scotia International Limited
Bankers Trust Company
Citibank, N.A.
Continental Bank (Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago)
European American Banking Corporation
European Banking Company Limited
First National Bank in Dallas
Irving Trust Company
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Midland Bank Limited
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

agent bank:

European Banking Company
Limited

CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*



ACROSS

1 Sonic-speed unit
5 Miss Negri et al.
10 TV comic
14 *God's*—
15 Spring up
16 Tree or hop
17 Wilkie Collin's vision
20 Baste
21 Ott et al.
22 Legendary beauty
23 Indian mulberries
24 Sir, in Malaya
26 A Dolly portrayer
29 Sob and twin
32 Molding
33 Girls' names
34 Norse goddess
36 Henry James's picture
40 Madrid title
41 Outdo
42 Genus of auks
43 San—Fault
45 Couplets
47 Marine creatures
48 Chairman's place
49 Land or sea
52 Bog
53 Word with kind or hood
56 Arnold Bennett's account
60 Last wife of Henry VIII
61 Mrs. Chaplin and namesakes
62 Contribute
63 Johnny's place
64 Concerning
65 Anthropology name

DOWN

1 Table savers
2 Pain
3 Kind of haircut
4 —to the line
5 First modern English novel
6 Degree-seekers' burdens
7 Chinese unicorns
8 "—live and . . ."
9 Javits or Glenn: Abbr.
10 Wise goddess
11 Stir up
12 Poet Allen
13 Riviera's—Roc
18 Gen. Bradley
19 "—nice girl like you doing . . . ?"
23 Back up
24 Alpine area: Var.
25 Mil. branch
26 Comic-strip blows
27 *Marketplace*
28 Put on the late show
29 Locales
30 Kingly sphere
31 Edge
33 Isinglass minerals
35 Drinks
37 Wind up again
38 Skating leap
39 Minstrels' songs
44 Exile
45 Like the best June day
46 Speeds
48 Couch
49 Organ knobs: Abbr.
50 Guy
51 Flying prefix
52 Buried treasury
53 Crowning glory, to a horse
54 Can. province
55 "—I say more?"
57 Initials on a police blotter
58 Prevailed
59 Headwear

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clear
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast
ANKARA	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	32	90	Clear
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast
BUCHAREST	14	57	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Fog
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Overcast
DUBLIN	8	46	Clear
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—3	27	Snow
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	4	39	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Clear
MADRID	12	54	Overcast
MILAN	12	54	Rain
MONTREAL	9	48	Clear
MOSCOW	—2	28	Snow
MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
NEW YORK	11	52	Cloudy
NICE	17	63	Clear
OSLO	3	37	Overcast
PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	46	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Rain
SOFIA	13	55	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	6	43	Rain
TEHRAN	18	64	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	32	90	Clear
TUNIS	19	66	Cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Clear
WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	8	47	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Showers

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 3, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the first time: (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:

— (d) Baerbond	SF818.35
— (d) Conbar	SF733
— (d) Grobar	SF560
— (d) Stockbar	SF862

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.

Crossbow Fund	SF4.62
— CSF Fund	SF23.53
— ITF Fund N V	SF1.73

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.42
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.48

CREDIT SUISSE

(d) Actions Suisses	SF252.50
(d) Canasec	SF509
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF74
(d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF82
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF81
— (d) Usec	SF630
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF114.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

— (d) Concentra	DM30.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM72.80

FIDELITY

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.57
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr	$53.60
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$16.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$30.44
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.53

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED

(w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd	$21.94
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	$5.98*

JARDINE FLEMING

(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.58
(r) Jard Sth East Asia	$11.63

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S A

—+(w) Lloyds Int. Growth Fd	SF391
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF334

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.

— (w) U.S Dollar Fund	$101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund	$102.10

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro N.A.V.	$12.75

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.

— (r) Farlon Sw B Est	SF1,585
— (r) Securswiss	SF935

SWISS BANK CORP

(d) America-Valor	SF460.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF933
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF361.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF208.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF84.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF90.36

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

— (d) Amca U S Sh	SF23.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF73.25
(d) Convert-Invest	SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF105.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF88
— (d) Globinvest	SF81.50
(d) Pacific Invest	SF73
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF328
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF118.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est	SF181.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM15.55
— (d) Europafonds	DM28.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM43.25
— (d) Unispecial I	DM56.05

Other Funds

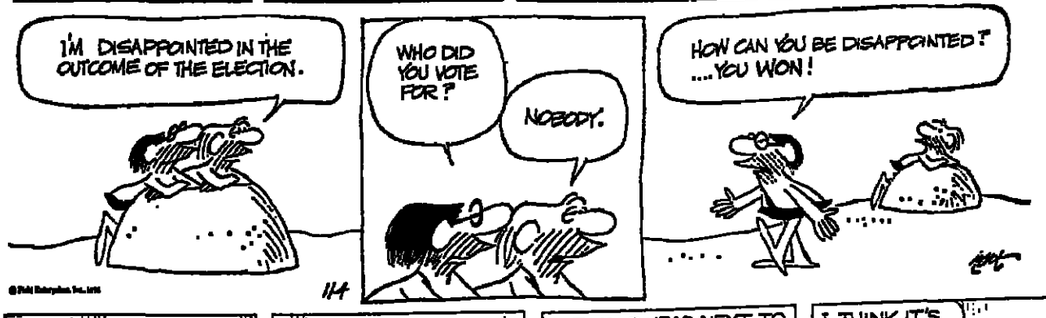
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.83
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (ASIF)	$8.23
Austral Select Fd	$2.10
(w) Browninvest	$13.72
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.68
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	$4.80
(d) A.O.P Japan Fd	$8.96
(d) Capital Resinvest	LF1,137
(d) Citadel Fund	$5.08
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$832.99
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs	$7.84
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs	$12.61
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V	$8.75
(d) Crosby Fund S.A	$4.51
(w) D.G.C	$37.16
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$0.96
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.18
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$11.56
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,022
(w) First Internat Fd	$138.17
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$12.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$28.00
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$57.11
(w) Fonsales Issue Pr	SF1,694
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF65.92
(d) Fonditalia	$9.37
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.)	$0.66
(w) Future Australia Fd	$8.29
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$7.63
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$7,435
(i) H.O.L.T Hobet	$24.57
(d) Icofund	$9.47
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.51
(w) Intermarket Fund	$115.16
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$24.47
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.24
(r) Invest Atlantique	$33.68
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$7.84
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A	46.89
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$17.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$48.36
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.39
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,534
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int	$11.16
(w) Kleinwort Bens Jap F	$21.50
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$11.44
(w) Luxfund	$19.43
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	$36.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.57
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.42
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$2.96
(w) N.A.M.F	$65.17
(w) Nippon Fund	$44.03
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund	$8.10
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd	$5.99
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$5.95
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.69
(d) Rents Fund	LF1,916
(d) Realinvest	LF823
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.33
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF61.65
Share Realty N V	SF15.51
Share International N V	$4.58
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM84.60
(d) Soros Fund	$247.08
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.84
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Reg)	$22.98
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V	$27.00
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.94
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$2.90
(d) US Trust Invest Fd	$11.80
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.76
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,292.40
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,448.85
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$398.95
(w) Worldwide Securities	$46.83
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,486.47

DM – Deutsche Mark. * Ex-dividend. † – New. N.A. – Not available. BF – Belgian francs. LF – Luxembourg francs. SF – Swiss francs. + – Offer prices. a – Asked: b – bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



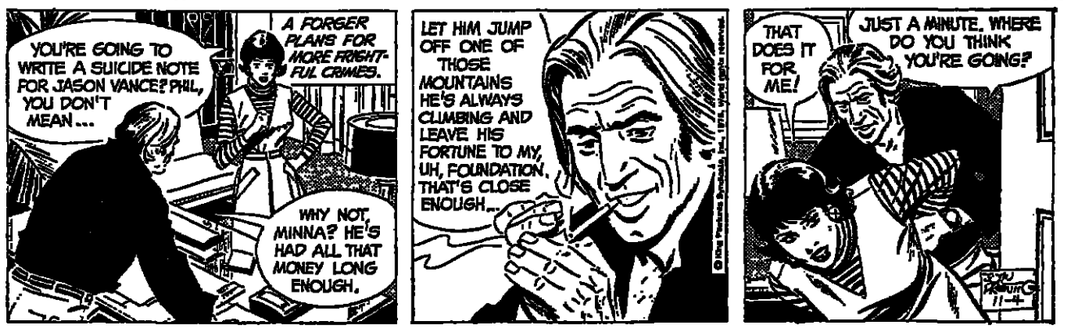
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TREHB

ENATE

TRAWEY

UCCSAU



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: THE ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRAVE JERKY EXTENT CANINE

Answers: *The way to a girl's heart—A VEIN*

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"COWBOY TO RANGER...TWO SMOKEY BEARS HID OUT IN THE BUSHES HERE."

BOOKS

TULIPS AND CHIMNEYS

By E. E. Cummings. Edited with an afterword by George J. Firmage. Introduction by Richard S. Kennedy. Liveright. 218 pp. $10 hard cover, $3.95 paperback.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN I was 15, I appeared early one day at Joseph Kling's bookshop on Eighth Street, in New York City, having saved up $7.50 to purchase an out-of-print edition I had seen there of E. E. Cummings's "Tulips and Chimneys." An awe-inspiring figure in his eyeshade and thick glasses, the generally surly Mr. Kling seemed surprisingly touched by my eagerness to have that volume and, without any suggestion from me, spontaneously reduced the price to $5.50. All the world loves a lover.

While I no longer feel this ardent love for Cummings's poetry, it would be a cold-hearted critic who would deny him to 15-year-olds. He represents more perfectly than anyone else the adolescence of American literature—even of American life. His sentimentality, his revolutionary posture and his mushy toughness are right out of the cookie jar of American culture.

"The age demanded an image," Ezra Pound wrote, "of its accelerated grimace." The 1922 manuscript of E. E. Cummings's "Tulips and Chimneys," now published in its entirety for the first time, is a perverted poetic declaration of independence that was virtually willed into being by the emotional and intellectual cross-currents of its time. The present volume is not the book I bought from Mr. Kling: That was a mere selection of 68 poems taken from the 152 in the original version. For some readers, this new edition of "Tulips and Chimneys" will be comparable to the recent publication of the original manuscript of "The Wasteland" by T. S. Eliot.

While his poetry undeniably declined later in his life, Cummings's reputation has continued to increase. He is the sort of poet who, when he is quoted in romantic novels, enables kindred spirits to recognize one another. To have E. E. Cummings in common is to enjoy walking in the rain, buying balloons in the Central Park Zoo, preferring social phenomena in their diminutive forms, pursuing whimsy with a vengeance.

Far from condescending to Cummings enthusiasts, I still remember thrilling to such lines as "Thy fingers make early flowers of all things"; "Thy body to me is April/in whose armpits is the approach of spring"; "The streets turn young with rain"; "Night argues with certain houses"; "She being Brand-new"; "My girl's tall with hard long eyes" and "The Cambridge ladies who live in furnished souls."

Even at 15, however, I could not reconcile myself to "[illegible] are the betrayal/Of [illegible] prehended through [illegible] "Ladies skillfully/Dead [illegible] dance"; "The well-fed [illegible] maculate rear"; or "[illegible] has merely/Clamorous [illegible] could I ever justify [illegible] mind the manner in which [illegible] mings dismantled his [illegible] the page. I supposed he [illegible] if the reader had to work [illegible] to get at the poem, he [illegible] take it more seriously. [illegible] unsuccessfully tried to [illegible] the thought that the [illegible] typographical antics were [illegible] device to make them [illegible] longer, because they would [illegible] wise have failed to fill the [illegible]

To turn against Cummings as ungrateful as growing [illegible] feel I owe him a [illegible] debt and I can rationalize [illegible] unkind things I am going [illegible] about him only by acknowledging that they will not diminish [illegible] reputation in the least. It is conviction that, in attempting [illegible] break up what he considered [illegible] be the rigidity and finality [illegible] conventional language, Cummings [illegible] helped to create something infinitely worse: the brutal, formless argot that has [illegible] articulated Americans that [illegible] of them can no longer speak [illegible] each other at all.

What Cummings does in "Tulips and Chimneys" is create an illusion of precision using imprecisely words that carry a connotation of [illegible] When he writes "the [illegible] fingers of April," or "[illegible] faultless eyes," when he [illegible] words like absolute, utter, [illegible] mate, final, skillful, deliberate, [illegible] crisp, he is merely invoking a [illegible] mood of definition instead of [illegible] finding the definitive word or [illegible] image. And this mood-making [illegible] of his has been furiously [illegible] up and championed because [illegible] the United States and [illegible] Americans tend to regard [illegible] loosening as a liberation.

Diction and grammar are [illegible] seen as censors, impediments [illegible] the marriage of true minds. [illegible] freedom to mangle English [illegible] become a civil right. Especially [illegible] basically, personally, we [illegible] only for ourselves, we move [illegible] toward onomatopoeia. The [illegible] piness of our speech is the [illegible] of our sincerity, our authority. [illegible] Conciseness is glib; precision [illegible] hostile, undemocratically [illegible] nating all other possibilities. [illegible] speak one's mind unequivocally [illegible] is "judgmental." Language has [illegible] been paroled from the house [illegible] correction.

I like to believe that Cummings would be aghast at [illegible] unforeseen "implementation" of [illegible] his influence, this "finalizing" of [illegible] his experiments, this "[illegible] structing" of language. If [illegible] words for him were primarily [illegible] "mud-luscious" and "puddle-derful," he still saw them as [illegible] playmates rather than the [illegible] *pressors of his ego.*

Anatole Broyard is a [illegible] reviewer for The New [illegible] Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	L	O	W		S	H	O	O		N	O	B	L	E
T	U	P	A		W	A	N	D		A	V	A	I	L
E	X	E	R	C	I	S	E	D		M	E	T	A	L
P	E	N	D	A	N	T	S		G	E	N	E	R	A
			E	R	G	O		P	R	O	W			
G	R	A	N	D	E		S	U	R	F	A	C	E	D
L	O	N		I	R	V	I	N		T	R	A	C	E
O	R	G	A	N		A	R	T		H	E	R	O	N
S	E	L	L	A		G	E	S	T	E		A	L	T
S	N	E	L	L	I	O	U	T		A	G	A	T	E	S
			S	P	E	E		S	P	A	D			
O	R	A	T	O	R		I	T	E	M	I	Z	E	S
L	A	N	A	I		S	P	A	R	E	T	I	R	E
A	C	O	R	N		I	S	L	E		U	N	I	T
F	E	A	S	T		T	O	L	D		S	C	A	T

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

A player in a sensible contract who suddenly finds himself faced by an appalling trump split is often in a state of shock, and does not make the most of his opportunities. The first step should be to search for a line of play that may bring home the contract. The second step should be to look for a better one.

Several declarers achieved the first step on the diagramed deal from a recent duplicate game but only one went on to step two. North opened with a weak two-bid in hearts, and South bid four spades directly, judging that a heart was very unlikely to be better than spades. As it turned out, four hearts was easier to make than four spades, but this could not be foreseen.

At nearly every table the four-spade contract was reached and West led the singleton club nine. South captured East's queen with the ace and played the spade ace. The appearance of the king from East was a mixed blessing. It appeared that the defense was due to collect one club trick and three trump tricks.

The obvious play was to finesse the heart queen, for if this succeeded the club jack could be discarded on the heart ace. Most declarers settled for this course of action and quickly went down two when East produced the heart king, cashed a club king and continued [illegible]

Only one declarer [illegible] more deeply and came up [illegible] the winning line of play. At [illegible] third trick, he led to the [illegible] ace and ruffed a heart. [illegible] he entered dummy with the [illegible] mond king and ruffed [illegible] heart. This had the effect [illegible] bringing his trumps down to the same length as West, and [illegible] cashing the A-Q of diamonds the position was:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q 10 8
◇ —
♣ 10 5

WEST
♠ J 10 8 7
♡ —
◇ J
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ —
♣ K 9

SOUTH
♠ Q 9 6 5
♡ —
◇ —
♣ J

The club jack was led. West threw his diamond. East won with the king returned a club. Now South able to avoid one of his potential trump losers. He ruffed low. West overruffed and led a spade ten. This was allowed to win, and the Q-9 of [illegible] scored the last two tricks in closed hand.

This line of play was [illegible] tainty, but it was much [illegible] than the simple heart finesse. It was sure to succeed if [illegible] held three or four cards in the red suit, not unlikely since the club nine appeared to be a [illegible] suit lead.

There was an extra chance bringing down the heart [illegible] doubleton, in which case the club jack could be discarded on the heart queen. Furthermore, the winning play did not risk a two-trick defeat, a valid consideration especially in a duplicate game.

NORTH (D)
♠ —
♡ A Q J 10 8 7 2
◇ K 10 5
♣ 10 5 4 2

WEST
♠ J 10 8 7 4
♡ J 9 4
◇ J 9 5 3
♣ 9

EAST
♠ K
♡ K 5 3
◇ 7 6 2
♣ K Q 8 7 6 3

SOUTH
♠ A Q 9 6 5 3 2
♡ 6
◇ A Q 4
♣ A J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club nine.

هكذا من الأصل

In National League

Padres' Jones Gets Cy Young Award

By Joseph Durso

YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Jones of the San Diego outpolled Jerry Koosman New York Mets yesterday the Cy Young Award as 's best pitcher in the Na- eague.

ones, a 26-year-old left- it was a case of poetic in a career of careening nd lows. Two years ago, 22 games, then came back 20 last year, but lost the ng voting to Tom Seaver. e won 16 of 19 games by mer this year before a ordeal that included an bile crash and an opera- his arm.

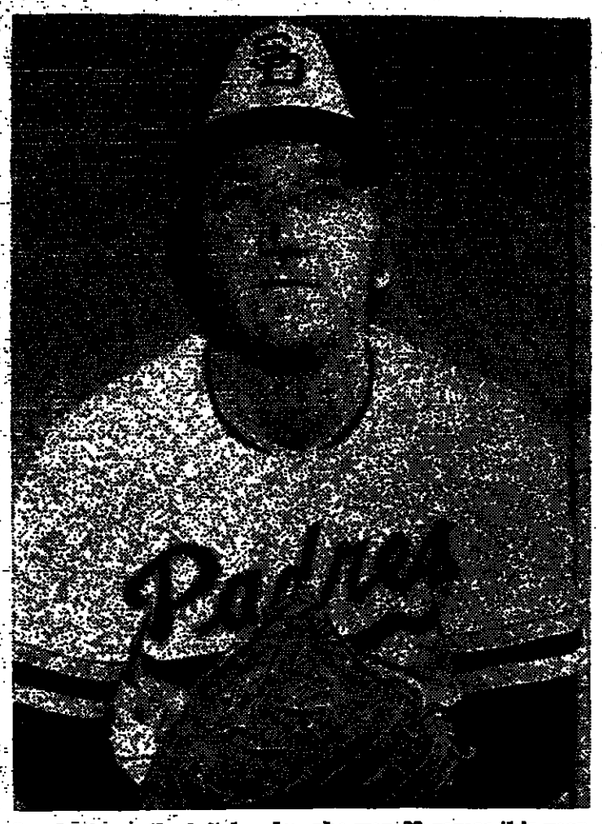
he came out of surgery eeks ago, he had 22 vic- and 14 defeats with a fifth- eam, plus harrowing doubts his future in baseball. But considerable balm for his s when he captured the premiere prize for a pitch- only that, he reported in- hone interview from Cali- but "I threw batting ce Sunday to some kids in ol here and felt no pain." s thereby became the first r of the San Diego club to ay post-season award, and 1 to beat seven other pitch- eo got votes from a panel of seball writers, two from city in the league. He re- 15 votes for first place, six cond and three for third, as the only pitcher named 24 ballots. He finished with d of 36 points, based on a ting of 5-3-1 for the three on the ballot.

Comeback Artist

t came Koosman, a some- artist himself, who had clos- e season fast while Jones losing it slowly: 21 victories 0 defeats, including a 13- rush during the second But the 33-year-old left- r for the Mets was far up the track in the poll, with seven votes for first place, 10 for second, 4 1/2 for third and a total of 89 1/2 points.

The only other pitchers who got first-place votes were Don Sutton of the Los Angeles Dodgers, who finished third, and Jon Matlack of the Mets, who was sixth. They got one apiece, while the rest of the candidates came home like this: Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies, fourth; Rawly Eastwick, relief ace of the world champion Cincinnati Reds, fifth; James Rodney Richard of the Houston Astros, seventh; and Seaver eighth with one vote for third place.

Next week, somebody will be named the best pitcher in the American League, probably Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles. And after that, at fixed intervals, the writers will disclose who was the most valuable player and the rookie of the year in each league.



Randy Jones, the left-hander who won 22 games this year.

Disappointed Last Year

"It's a boyhood dream," said Jones, whose boyhood started half a century after the glory years of the late, great pitcher Cy Young. "You feel you're only going to come close to the award once in your life, so I was disappointed not to get it last year. Not bitter, just disappointed. So it's a great satisfaction to come back the following year and win it—the way Tom Seaver came back last year.

"Things got rough after my auto accident with two months of the season still to go. I was driving fast and cut myself up. But that's not what hurt my arm. They thought I'd torn the bicep tendon by throwing too much to the point of fatigue. So when the season ended they operated to take a look. It was a big scare, it looked like my career might end. But they found out it was just nerve fatigue, so they just stitched me up and told me to go home and rest."

Jones went home and rested while other players grappled for the $35,000 or more apiece in World Series prize money. Then, last Sunday, he checked on his career on the sandlot of a baseball school.

"No pain," he reported. "I'm even playing golf now. They say throwing the slider hurt my arm and, if the tendon had been torn, goodbye slider. The real problem, though, wasn't the 315 innings I pitched or the 25 complete games. I don't walk many guys and don't throw that many pitches in a game. It was throwing 25 or 30 minutes between starts that hurt. I'd throw more between starts than in a game. But no more."

Ultimate Award

In Morris, Minn., where he has been "fixing up the house" for three weeks, Koosman reflected on the voting and granted that he was "a little disappointed."

"It's the ultimate award for a pitcher," he said. "Guys don't talk about it during the season, but it was certainly on my mind. In fact, I was pushing hard the last month to win it. I just wish I could have had my first three starts of the season instead of sitting in the bullpen then. I usually pitch good in cold weather at the beginning of a season."

He was sitting in the bullpen because the Mets were experimenting with him as a relief pitcher. After that, though, he became the most consistent pitcher on the staff, won 20 games for the first time and redeemed a career that many people saw as finished five years earlier.

Any Time Girl Wins In Oak Leaf Stakes

ARCADIA, Calif. Nov. 3 (UPI).—Any Time Girl, an overlooked filly from the State of Washington, raced to a surprise victory in the eighth running of the $121,800 Oak Leaf Stakes at Santa Anita.

Leading all the way, Any Time Girl barely nosed out Lady T.V. at the wire as she swung wide in the stretch and finished almost at the outside railing. Glenaris was third; the heavily-favored Teleferner finished fourth in the field of eight.



Proell Decides to Return To World Cup Competition

SALZBURG, Nov. 3 (AP).—Austrian Annemarie Proell-Moser, who won five World Cups in Alpine skiing and retired last year, announced today that she would try a comeback with the Austrian national team.

Proell, who retired as the most successful woman skier with 41 World Cup victories, said, "I want to race again," confirming rumors. Asked why she stepped down following a parallel slalom race she entered at Val Gardena, Italy, in March of last year, the 23-year-old skier said:

"After nine years of competitive skiing, I was simply listless and no longer enjoyed racing, and it is practically senseless to go on skiing if you don't like it any more."

She and her ski sponsor, manufacturer Alois Rohrmoser, said that her chances of being readmitted to the Austrian national team and of obtaining a license from the International Ski Federation were good.

She said she was aware that she accepted an advertising commitment, but that was well after she officially ended her career, adding that she would faithfully abide by the rules of the international federation when she returns to the skiing circuit.

Proell, who operates a cafe that she and her husband, Herbert Moser, opened at Kleinarl, said she took a fancy to skiing again when she helped her youngest sister, Conny, who was admitted to the pool of athletes of the Austrian Skiing Federation early this year.

Goals Are Set

She said that she was bent on winning again.

"My immediate aim is to have reached the world top by next January. My long range goal is the World Skiing Championships at Garmisch [West Germany] in 1978.

"I know it will be a hard job, but I will try to make good lost ground by intensive training."

Officials of the Austrian skiing community said they saw no problem for Proell's comeback.

Her participation in World Cup races was expected to boost the morale and chances of the Austrian women's team, which had a disappointing performance after Proell retired shortly before the Winter Olympic Games at Insbruck.

On 4th NHL Team

Penguins Goalie Is Nailing Down His New Job

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Dunc Wilson says that some people call him a "flake" but he doesn't mind as long as the Pittsburgh Penguins keep winning.

Wilson, who has taken over as the Penguins' No. 1 goalie since coming here in a trade with the New York Rangers, did his thing last night and Pittsburgh picked up a 7-1 victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

Wilson, who played for Vancouver, Toronto and the Rangers before finding a home in Pittsburgh, said, "All I needed was someone to give me confidence and tell me the job was mine to do and I knew I could do it.

"They considered me a flake. But I asked myself, 'what is a flake?' I do enjoy life and I don't think hockey's the only thing in life. I guess if that makes me a flake, I'm one."

Wilson got a new lease on life when Pittsburgh's No. 1 goalie, Denis Herron, broke his arm in the opening game against Vancouver. Wilson was purchased as a backup for Gordon Laxton but was made the first string goalie when Laxton ran into defensive problems.

Wilson, who stopped 36 shots, said, "It would have been nice to have a shutout but, the way things are going for us, the win was much more important."

The Kings are in second place in the Norris Division of the National Hockey League and the Penguins are in third place.

Rick Kehoe and Syl Apps scored two goals each to lead the Penguin attack. Penguin center Pierre Larouche scored just 15 seconds into the game and the Pens never trailed en route to breaking a six-game losing streak.

The Penguins scored four power-play goals as the Kings waged a verbal battle with referee Alf Lejeune, who saddled them with two delay-of-game penalties and one unsportsmanlike-conduct penalty.

The Penguins led 5-0 before the Kings' Don Kozak scored on a rebound against Wilson. Then the Penguins scored two more power-play goals within 10 seconds to break the game wide open. The last two goals were by Penguin defenseman Dennis Owchar and former King Mike Corrigan.

Islanders 5, Rockies 1

At Denver, Clark Gillies scored two goals in the final period and it was his defense which Colorado coach Johnny Wilson blamed for the Islanders' 5-1 victory over the Rockies.

"We've got to get more goals," Wilson said. "We were playing against a well-oiled machine out there and there was just too much strain on our defensive game."

Gillies's third-period goals, which came on rebound shots from close range, were his fourth and fifth of the season.

The Rockies, the lowest scoring team in the NHL with 32 goals in 13 games, drew first blood. But the lead was short-lived as Jude Drouin tied the game three minutes later at 14:31.

"What we need to do is get a two or three-goal lead and work on our offensive game," Wilson said. "But we've had just three goals in the last nine periods of hockey."

Orr's Knee Damaged

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Bobby Orr, the $3-million defenseman of the Chicago Black Hawks, is playing on a left knee that has degenerated and will worsen as long as he continues in hockey. That was the diagnosis of Dr. John Palmer of Toronto General Hospital, who performed an arthroscopy yesterday by inserting a lighted instrument into the knee joint.

"The joint is permanently damaged," he said. "The knee now has only a certain number of miles life in it, and it's up to him to decide how he's going to use those miles."

Orr will be discharged from the hospital today, but he has been ordered to rest his knee for at least two weeks. Then another examination will be made. The 28-year-old Orr has had surgery on the knee five times during his NHL career. Because of the severe damage, Palmer acknowledged that Orr's knee might become permanently stiff.

Tuesday's Games

New York Islanders 5, Colorado 1 (Gillies 2, Drouin, Bourne, Nystrom, Hudson).

Pittsburgh 7, Los Angeles 1 (Apps 2, Kehoe 2, Corrigan, Owchar, Larouche; Kozak).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Calgary 4, Minnesota 3 (Trebenche, Santes, Powis, Chipperfield; Keon, Deadmarsh, Ward).

Houston 3, Winnipeg 1 (Popiel, Lund, Preston; Lindh).

San Diego 4, Birmingham 3 (French, Rivers, Dobek, Veneruzzo; Kirk, Simpson, Napier).

Phoenix 5, Quebec 3 (Liddington 2, Mononen, Gray, Cormier; Boudrais, P. Bordeleau, S. Bernier).

NBA Trail Blazers Triumph Despite Some Carelessness

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3 (UPI).—Portland coach Jack Ramsay said that the Trail Blazers' 80-point first half was super, but his team became careless in the second half. Not so careless, however, that Atlanta was able to overcome the edge. The Blazers banged out an easy 129-116 NBA victory last night.

"Our first half was excellent. It was super," Ramsay said. "But in the second half we lapsed in two periods of carelessness, but we're still young and learning."

"Everybody contributed, and we hustled most of the night," was the way Ramsay described his Blazers, who are off to their best start in history at 4-1. They lead the Pacific Division by a game over Golden State.

Seven Blazers scored in double figures, led by Bill Walton and Maurice Lucas. Walton scored 22 points and grabbed as many rebounds while Lucas added 17 points and pulled down an equal number of rebounds. Bob Gross added 20 points.

Warriors 111, Pistons 98

At Oakland, veterans Phil Smith and Rick Barry erupted for 17 points each as Golden State outscored Detroit, 23-9, down the stretch for a 111-98 victory.

The two teams were tied at 89-all before Barry and Smith staged their heroics to pull it out.

Jazz 115, Celtics 97

At New Orleans, guard Pete Maravich exploded for 26 of his game-high 43 points in the second half to pace the Jazz to a 115-97 victory over Boston.

Maravich, whose 43 points were 13 above his league-leading average, hit 17 points in the first half to help the Jazz take a 48-45 lead.

Bucks 125, Sonics 113

At Milwaukee, Bob Dandridge scored 37 points and Brian Winters 30 to lead the Bucks to their second straight victory after five losses, 125-113, over Seattle.

The Bucks out-rebounded Seattle, 35-17, in the first half as they moved to a 62-49 halftime lead and they led by as many as 20 midway through the third quarter.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	4	1	.800	—
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1
N.Y. Knicks	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Buffalo	2	3	.400	2
N.Y Nets	2	5	.286	3
Central Division				
Cleveland	6	0	1.000	—
Houston	3	1	.750	2
New Orleans	4	2	.667	2
San Antonio	2	4	.333	4
Atlanta	2	5	.286	4 1/2
Washington	1	4	.200	4 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Denver	4	0	1.000	—
Indiana	3	3	.500	2
Kansas City	3	3	.500	2
Chicago	2	3	.400	2 1/2
Detroit	2	5	.286	3 1/2
Milwaukee	2	5	.286	3 1/2
Pacific Division				
Portland	4	1	.800	—
Golden State	3	2	.600	1
Seattle	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Los Angeles	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Phoenix	1	4	.200	3

Tuesday's Games

Portland 129, Atlanta 116 (Walton 22, Gross 20; Charles 23, Hudson 22).

Golden State 111, Detroit 98 (Barry 34, Wilkes, Smith 17; Lanier 31, Ford, Douglas 13).

Milwaukee 125, Seattle 113 (Dandridge 37, Winters 30; Tolson 18, Johnson 16).

New Orleans 115, Boston 97 (Maravich 43, James 17; Cowens 30, White 17).

College Poll

The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, follow:

1.	Michigan (40) (8-0)	418
2.	Pittsburgh (1) (8-0)	364
3.	UCLA (1) (7-0-1)	329
4.	S. Cal. (6-1)	242
5.	Texas Tech (6-0)	218
6.	Maryland (8-0)	174
7.	Ohio State (6-1-1)	132
8.	Georgia (7-1)	120
9.	Nebraska (6-1-1)	117
10.	Florida (6-1)	72
11.	Notre Dame (6-1)	39
12.	Oklahoma State (5-2)	24
13.	Colorado (6-2)	21
14	Arkansas (5-1)	11
15.	Alabama (6-2)	8
16.	Tulsa (5-2)	4
17.	Houston (5-2)	2

Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI board. Those teams on probation for 1976 are: Mississippi State, Michigan State, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.

The top 10 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, follow:

1.	Michigan (57)	1,328
2.	Pittsburgh (5)	1,076
3.	UCLA	976
4.	S. California	756
5.	Texas Tech	703
6.	Maryland	658
7.	Georgia	547
8.	Ohio State	487
9.	Nebraska	451
10	Florida	342

New York Horse Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Ian Miller of Canada won the Gaycote Challenge Trophy yesterday in the opening event of the International jumping at the New York National Horse Show.



After Beating NFL Oilers

Colts' Admiration Society Growing

By William N. Wallace

YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Phillips, who wears cowboy and coaches the Houston has joined the group that idly becoming a crowd, ng those who admire the ore Colts. After the Bal- team demolished the 38-14, on Monday night seventh victory in eight Phillips described the as "by far the best team played. They're aggressive, ave great team spirit and rrive [at the quarterback] humor."

Colts' leading assets—its ashes—sacked the Houston backs, Dan Pastorini and Hadl, six times.

defense also stripped Ron an, the Oiler running of the ball for a fumble hen forced him to pass on a half-back option The pass was intercepted, om these two turnovers lt offense quickly scored o lead, 14-0.

that, the Oilers gave up. ng to the Colts, as Bali- Lydell Mitchell ran for rds and caught seven for 46 more. Bert Jones, erican Conference's lead- sser, completed 19 of 27 ts for 197 yards. Jones It's easy when your of- line gives you all day our running backs are nt."

Still in Contention

con's third straight loss Oilers two games behind ati and tied with nd and Pittsburgh in the Central Division. But ers are still in contention playoffs thanks to the l Football League's wild- ualification policy.

for first place in five of NFL divisions are not he Colts and Bengals have ne leads and Oakland the AFC, while Dallas is by one, with an easy ahead, and the Vikings lead by 2 1/2 in the National Conference. The exception is the National West, where the Rams are half a game up on the 49ers.

But the battles for the wild-card team designations—the divisional second-place club in each conference with the best record—are wide open.

In the AFC, the Patriots, Dolphins, Steelers and Oilers remain logical contenders aiming at final 10-4 or 9-5 won-lost records. In the NFC, those with the best chances are the Cardinals, if they cannot catch the Cowboys, or the 49ers, if they cannot catch the Rams.

More about the Colts. Controlling the ball is often cited as the key to success in the NFL and the Colts prove it. They lead the league in the most offensive plays per game, 71, and also in limiting the opposition to the fewest, 60. It is rare for a team to lead in both these categories.

Positive Numbers

Although he caught only three passes for 38 yards against Houston, Roger Carr presents a lot of positive numbers for Baltimore. This wide receiver has caught 21 passes, six for touchdowns, which does not place him among league leaders, but his average yards gained per pass reception does. It is 29.7 yards, a phenomenal figure.

The last NFL receiver to average 30 yards per catch was Bucky Pope, the rookie from Catawba College who had one fabulous year with the Los Angeles Rams in 1964.

Carr's athletic history is remarkable. The high school at Cotton Valley, La., where he still lives, had no track team. But in his senior year Carr entered the state championship meet and won the long jump.

That earned him a track scholarship to Louisiana Tech. He asked for a football tryout and, as a freshman punter, made the team that had Terry Bradshaw as its senior quarterback. Carr was a small-college All-America selection in 1972 and 1973 and a Baltimore first-round draft choice in 1974.

The unsophisticated Carr, whose helmet hides enormous ears, has been compared to Raymond Berry, the Baltimore receiver now in the Hall of Fame. Said Carr, "Even being mentioned in the same breath with Berry means a lot to me. I met him last summer. When he spoke to me it was one of the thrills of my life."

Horse From the Inscrutable East

Fujino Pahshia Joins Washington International Field

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—When the field for the Washington, D.C., International has loosened up and cooled out Saturday morning, a Japanese tourist named Fujino Pahshia will be led into a van outside the barn they call International Village for a sightseeing trip through the streets and surroundings of Laurel, Md., a town of about 8,500 on the Patuxent River. He will then return to Laurel Race Course and loaf in his stall until he and nine other horses are saddled to run 1 1/2 miles on grass in the 25th International.

Getting bumped around in a truck may not strike everybody as the ideal way of sharpening an animal for a shot at $100,000, especially an animal that has already traveled 8,000 to reach the track, but Fujino Pahshia is from the inscrutable East. His trainer, however, is a fairly scrutable guy. Scrutinize him and you see a slight, tweedy man of 53 who looks like, and is, a former jockey.

"I want the horse to see where he is," Hiroshi Shibata explains. "I want him to see for himself that he is not in Tokyo or Kyoto or Chukyo, where he is used to racing."

Up to now Japanese delegations to Laurel have been distinguished for impeccable manners, good sportsmanship and leisurely runners. "It seems the Japanese horses have always been first to arrive here and the last to finish," Shibata says. "This year we came to win."

Many Guests

Laurel pays expenses for its guests, and Shibata has brought a harmful—Kenichi Ishida, the groom who rubs the horse; Shigemi Yamahata, the exercise boy who gallops him; Yotsukazu Furukawa, the veterinarian who attends him; Hideharu Miyaki, the blacksmith who shoes him, and Shoulchi Ohsaki, the jockey who rides him. In addition, the trainer is accompanied by his daughters, Masayo, 22, and Nobuyo, 20, both students at St. Paul's College in Tokyo.

Fujino Pashia is a 5-year-old son of the Epsom Derby winner, Parthia. Shibata, who was looking for a prospect for the Japanese Derby, bought him for Shigeji Sanada and Kinji Takahashi, Tokyo businessmen, paying $27,000. The horse has won about $800,000 and although he didn't get the Derby he did take the Emperor's Cup last year. His three victories were in the Diamond Stakes, the grade 1 Takarazuka Kinen and the Takamatsunomiya Hai.

The trainer's father, Kanja Shibata, rode races for 35 years and then took up training. His son's riding career ended abruptly when a horse fell on him, crushing his leg. He was in a hospital a year and still walks with a limp. "That's when I became a trainer," he says.

Because of his limp, he was not in the army during World War II. "If I had not hurt my leg," he says, "I probably would have been killed."

Firm Footing

Shibata trained the 1969 Japanese Derby winner, Dai Symbol. Ishida rubbed the horse and Ohsaki rode him. The team has been at Laurel since Sept. 22, which means Fujino Pahshia has had six weeks to get accustomed to Laurel's firm footing and sharp turns. Although the horse has not raced since June 27, Shibata says he has been "training forwardly."

Asked whether he had taken any unusual measures with the horse for this race, he said: "I have done a few things with him to make sure he does well." He smiled an inscrutable smile.

The rest of the field is about as international as the Jet Set can get. They lineup thus:

Representing France—Youth, Maryland-bred winner of the Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) and the Canadian International Championship, owned by American Nelson Bunker Hunt and ridden by Sandy Hawley, a Canadian; Jacques Wertheimer's Arc de Triomphe winner, the Kentucky-bred Ivanjica; On My Way, owned, trained and ridden by Frenchmen but bred in Virginia.

From England comes Rose Bowl, winner of the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes, bred in Kentucky and owned by American Jane Engelhard.

Norwegian Entry

Norway is in the race for the first time with the English-bred Noble Dancer, winner of the Oslo Cup, who will be ridden by Briton Lester Piggott.

The United States has two representatives. Ogden Phipps's Effervescing, recent winner of the Man O' War Stakes, and Elmendorf's Improviser, who won the Pan American Handicap at Gulfstream. From Germany comes Windwurf, whose jockey sounds Polish. His name is Jerzey Jednaszewski—Jersey Jones for short.

Finally there is a Brazilian representative named Janna II, bred in Argentina by an English stallion, owned by a Brazilian and trained by an Argentine who speaks Portuguese. The owner's name is Antonio Joaquim Peixoto de Castro Palharrios. If his horse should win, he would receive the trophy from the dainty hands of the former Mrs. Nicky Hilton, the former Mrs. Michael Wilding, the former Mrs. Eddie Fisher, the former Mrs. Mike Todd, the former Mrs. Richard Burton twice and the future Mrs. John Warner.

Etienne Goes Quarterfinals Europe Cup

HOVEN, the Netherlands, (Reuters).—St. Etienne the standard of France last eight of the Euro- ocer Cup again tonight plicate of their progress r.

met the Dutch cham- SV Eindhoven, again, tak- ose-goal lead in France iving a goalless draw in

n Munich, holders since ok a further step toward rth successive triumph ing the Czechoslovaks of ostrava, 6-0. They started n from the away leg but by Gerd Mueller soon level and he scored again rn plied on three seconds ds.

hter West German can- Borussia Moenchengladbo so survived in a scoreless aining on the 2-1 lead it en in Italy over Turin. alonika, Greece, Dynamo ally advanced by defeat- onika, 3-0, compiling an e of 6-0.

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Art Buchwald

A Courageous Act

WASHINGTON—I had a very tough time on Election Day. The doorbell rang at seven o'clock in the morning and my neighbor Legendman was at the door.

"I have to vote today," he said, "and I'm scared."

"Everyone is frightened on Election Day," I assured him. "I wouldn't worry about it."


Buchwald

"I can't pull the lever for either guy," he said. "I just can't."

"Sure you can," I said soothingly. "I know it sounds impossible, but when you get inside the voting booth I'm certain you'll find the strength to do it.

"Would you go with me?" he begged. "It would be a big help if I had somebody with me."

"Well, I hadn't planned to vote until later in the day. But if it means that much to you I will."

My wife gave Legendman a cup of coffee while I got dressed.

I found him sitting in the kitchen holding his head in his hands. "I never felt this way before," he confessed. "I used to look forward to Election Day. I had no trouble voting in past ones. Why do I have this terrible feeling in my stomach?"

"It happens to all of us sooner or later," I told him. "I'm sure all over the country people feel the way you do. But Americans have to vote. It's a privilege as well as a duty."

* * *

"But if I pull the lever for Ford we'll have four more years of the same thing. If I pull the lever for Carter nobody knows what we'll get."

"Vote your conscience," I told him.

"If I voted my conscience," he said, "I wouldn't vote. I think I'll go get a swine flu shot instead."

I stopped him at the door. "Let's go, Legendman," I said, grabbing his arm. "All you have to fear is fear itself." I bundled him into the car.

He was still distraught. "I can't pull the lever. I know I'll freeze. The TV commentators say every vote counts. I don't want my vote to count."

"This is like war, Legendman," I told him. "You think you can't pull the lever. But when it boils right down to it, it's either you or them. Think of John Wayne. He would go right into that voting booth and pull the lever without thinking twice."

"I'm not John Wayne. I'm just a frightened American voter who never thought he'd have to make a choice between Jerry Ford and Jimmy Carter."

We arrived at the public school and I noticed several drivers pulling people out of their cars. They were all screaming. "I can't do it! I can't do it!"

I helped Legendman out. He was shaking and perspiring. "Look, I'll come back later," he said.

"You have to do it now," I said firmly. "The sooner you get it over with, the less agony will be involved."

We showed our registration cards to the lady at the table. "Booth Three," she said to Legendman.

* * *

He tried to make a break for it and I tackled him.

I decided to be tough. "All right," I said, "I'm tired of mollycoddling you. You're going into Booth Three and you're not coming out until you pull the lever for the man you want to be the next president of the United States." I pushed him toward the booth. He opened the curtain and peeked in.

I watched him sternly.

"Inside," I ordered, "and pull the curtain."

I watched his feet under the curtain. He kept turning around. Finally, I heard a cry like a wounded animal and a click, and Legendman dashed out of the booth.

"I did it," he said. "I pulled the lever for the candidate of my choice."

"Good man," I said, pounding him on the back. "It wasn't so bad, was it?"

He looked at me with tears in his eyes. "I only hope God will forgive me."


Jack Hereford on his way up Kelso Dune in the Mojave Desert.

Exploring the Singing Dunes

By Charles Hillinger

DEVILS PLAYGROUND, Calif.—Jack Hereford made his way up the ridge of the giant dune, sinking deep into the sand with every step.

He was climbing the dune to hear it boom and sing.

These eerie sounds are emitted by a few high dunes in deserts. Nobody knows why.

Shape is clearly a factor. The dunes that produce the phenomenon are constantly blown on one side by winds that pile the sand higher and higher, causing the slope on the opposite or protected side to become quite steep and creating what is called a "slip face."

The higher the dune, the louder the booms and other strange sounds.

But, as British physicist Ralph Bagnold has written: "There is yet no real explanation of the mechanism by which the sounds are produced."

Here in the Mojave Desert, 50 miles southeast of Baker, the 70-year-old Hereford was making his way up the 700-foot-high Kelso Dune. He has been studying dunes for 12 years.

It took the prospector-mining engineer two hours to reach the top, at the southeast end of a 25-mile sweep of sand piles called Devils Playgrounds.

Reaching the 32-degree slip face, Hereford fell to his knees and began triggering slides.

"The steepness of the slip face must be 32 degrees or awfully close to it for the phenomenon to work," he said.

Low booms echoed as a section of sand slid down. They sounded like the umpah of a tuba. Other sounds rising from beneath the surface of the dune were vaguely like the barking of seals.

"Marco Polo described a booming dune in his journal," said Hereford. Members of Charles Darwin's party heard the phenomenon in the desert on the west coast of Chile in 1835.

"Lord Curzon of Kedleston collected age-old myths from the Middle East about singing dunes."

Hereford heard the booming for the first time when he climbed Kelso Dune, prospecting for magnatite, 12 years ago.

"Union Pacific Railroad tracks lie to the north of the dune. I thought it was a train going by. But there was no train," he said.

Physicist Bagnold tells in a book of hearing the phenomenon in Egypt, 300 miles from the nearest habitation. He describes "a vibrant booming so loud I had to shout to be heard by my companion. Soon other sources joined their music to the first" with so close a note that a slow beat was clearly recognized.

"This weird chorus went on for more than five minutes continuously before silence returned and the ground ceased to tremble."

Bagnold has theorized that the booming and singing could be a piezoelectric effect —the generation of electricity in the quartz crystals of sand due to mechanical stress.

Hereford has spent the greater part of his life living in and studying the marvels of the desert.

"I have learned how sand moves, how high it flies—usually 10 to 14 inches off the ground, never more than 30 inches high in the biggest blows.

"There is no end to the mysteries out here," he mused, surveying the ripples on a shoulder of sand.

"Ripples start forming with winds of 10 to 13 mph; when the winds go beyond 50 mph, ripples no longer form."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *Czech Playwright Says He Is Harassed by Regi*

Czech playwright Pavel Kohout has turned to the Western press for help. He was denied a visa to go to the United States to see his play "Poor Murderer," which opened on Broadway Oct. 20. "I have exploited all internal possibilities," he told a reporter from the Austrian radio, who interviewed him in Prague. Kohout, who backed the Dubcek regime in 1968, says he has been harassed by authorities for seven years and that the situation "is getting increasingly dangerous because its causes are (hidden) behind a smoke screen as time goes on. If the prosecutor's office has evidence that in 1968 I violated Czechoslovak laws, this should be made public."

* * *

Anthony Boyle, an 18-year-old supermarket worker, has won $813,000 in a soccer pool. Boyle, from Dundee, Scotland, says he will share the money with his widowed mother. He also plans to buy himself a new set of golf clubs.

* * *

Nobel prize-winning economist Milton Friedman, 65, is leaving the University of Chicago where he has taught for the past 28 years. He will become a research fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford (Calif.) University as of Dec. 1.

* * *

Dolly Parton, top female vocalist of the year according to the Country Music Association, has been ordered by doctors to quit singing until the end of the year. Miss Parton, 30, will miss about 25 concerts because of her throat condition.

* * *

Patrick Quesnel, 27, of Vaughn, Wash., has apparently just become the first man to row from the Pacific Coast of the United States to Hawaii. It took him 111 days to make the 2,000-mile crossing in a 22-foot Grand Banks dory. It was his fifth attempt—and his first solo.

* * *

In testimony before the education committee of the Israeli parliament, Abraham Eitan, director of the department of antiquities, said that the government had repossessed some archaeological relics from Moshe Dayan, former defense minister. Gen. Dayan is said to own one of the largest collections of archaeological relics in Israel and


Patrick Quesnel

... a long

he has been criticized several times in Israeli publications, allegedly acquiring some illegally.

* * *

Singer Della Reese is [illegible] $100,000 from her former business manager, Lee Magid, in a suit filed in Los Angeles. Reese says that Magid, her manager from the mid-'50s until this year, took a larger percentage of her earnings than he was entitled to. She has accused him of fraud, as well as of illegal possession of two of her master recordings.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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